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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Sheridan is again heard from, and this time, as before, in a note of victory. The rebel leaders had replaced Early, and sent a new commander, who was hailed in advance with the title the "Savior of the Valley." Sheridan fell back before the advancing rebels, as is elsewhere stated in this issue, and when he had them in position for one of his swinging blows he launched it and swept all before him. His own official report of the battle of yesterday morning, rings like the blast of a bugle, and proclaims a discomfiture of the rebels, the culmination of their troubles in the Valley. This secures our possession of the region which a direct line of railroad now connects with Washington as the base of supplies.

Gold yesterday closed at 197¾, after reaching a figure two cents higher.

Our foreign news, by three arrivals, is highly interesting. The English press in sympathy with the rebels are beginning to yield to new ideas on the subject, and will develope even more discretion further on.

Our Missouri advices bring us the end of all concern as to the safety of Jefferson City. It seems the rebel demonstrations on that place on the 7th, was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage River. *After feeling our fortifications, finding little inducement for any investment,* Price has turned away, and now appears to have but one motive, to get away with all the plunder he can secure. He may fall in this even, as we have other features in the Missouri campaign yet to be developed.

We have reports of movements of troops, which are contraband, but if our army can hold out until these reinforcements can reach them, the capture of Price is certain. Price is south of the Pacific Railroad, moving westward, but whether he will strike for the Missouri river, or rush southward with a view of escaping out of the State, is mere conjecture.

The elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania will be watched with breathless eagerness by one class of men who will, in the result, read their final fate. We mean the rebels in arms, who know that the ballots of loyal men are as deadly to them as the bullets of our boys in blue. Unless Northern sympathy with the rebellion, contrives, as it cannot do, to deaden the force of the blow, the rebellion, from to-day, will wane to its final dying out. Let the loyal men of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania remember to-day that skulking in the face of the enemy is a crime; that to fail to do freemen's duty is treason to the Union and our holy cause. We wait the result with confidence. All will be well.

Secretary Stanton, in his news bulletin of yesterday afternoon, forwards important reports, received at the War Department from Generals Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Burbridge and Grant, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation. The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday. General Sherman telegraphs from Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 9th, to General Halleck, saying he reached Kenesaw Mountain on the 6th, in time to see the attack on Allatoona. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy loosing 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss is 700 in the aggregate. Gen. Sheridan reports to Gen. Grant that his command is at Woodstock, Va. He gives a brief but telling picture of the evils the farmers of the Shenandoah have brought upon themselves by complicity with armed traitors.

General Burbridge reports to the Secretary of War from Catlettsburg, Ky., that he forced the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gap, but was subsequently forced to retire before superior numbers. His expedition was recalled by General Sherman. General Grant's dispatch, later than the above, and given in a second bulletin, announces all quiet on our front.

Walter Savage Landor.

The foreign news of last night by the Asia, reports the death at Florence, Sept. 17th, of the English author and poet, Walter Savage Landor. Deceased was born at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, Jan. 30, 1775. He was at first designed for the army, and then for the legal profession, but his independent and impulsive nature made him ultimately prefer a life of freedom and literary pursuits on an income granted him by his father. In 1815 he removed to Italy, where he has since resided, with the exception of occasional tours and a residence of several years in Bath, England. Emerson, in his "English Traits," says of him: "He is strangely undervalued in England—usually ignored—and sometimes savagely attacked in the reviews. The criticism may be right or wrong, and is quickly forgotten; but year after year the scholar must go back to Landor for a multitude of elegant sentences—for wisdom, wit and indignation which are unforgetable." All of his writings contain highly intellectual and vigorous passages, but his poems especially display an effort to reproduce the genius and style of Hellenic poetry, and seem foreign to modern habits of thought. An edition of his collected works was published in London in 1846 (2 vols. 8vo.; republished in 1853). A selection from his writings was edited by George S. Hillard (Boston, 1856).

FROM DETROIT.

Aspects of the Campaign in Michigan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, October 10.

Another of those large and spontaneous gatherings of the masses occurred in this city last evening, indicating that the great popular heart beats responsive only to the music of the Union. Over [illegible] people collected at the Wigwam to listen to eloquent and stirring addresses from President Fairfield of Hillsdale College, Hon. Henry Waldron and Judge James G. Birney, of Bay City. President Fairfield spoke over an hour, making one of the most masterly and convincing speeches of the campaign. He was formerly Lieut. Governor of this State and is a gentleman of liberal culture and of fine intellectual powers, and makes a very effective and eloquent speaker. He has come [illegible] for the campaign, and his oratory, his [illegible] and logic, are worth much to the cause he so ably advocates. The masses are [illegible] moving here but in every section of the [illegible]

A gentleman actively engaged in the canvass of the northern counties gives us the most gratifying account of the popular feeling.

Hon. H. H. Crapo, our popular candidate for Governor, is doing a good work in the Saginaw Valley. He is an earnest and convincing speaker, and immense crowds turn out to meet him. He will be elected by a handsome majority. The good work is going on with much enthusiasm in every county, and not a precinct is left unvisited. All feel the importance of the contest, the magnitude of the issues, and are working like beavers for the war and the Union.

FROM ST. PAUL.

From Sully's Expedition—The Fisk Emigrant Expedition.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Monday, Oct. 10.

Col. McLaren, of the 2d Minnesota cavalry, who has been with Sully, reached this city to-day. He came down in advance of his regiment, which will be at Fort Ridgely on Sunday night. All the Minnesota troops, that were on the expedition, are returning, with the exception of 200 who were sent to relieve Capt Fisk, and four companies of cavalry which garrison Fort Wadsworth.

Nothing further had been heard from Capt. Fisk when the Colonel left Fort Rice. The soldiers do not sympathise with Fisk's emigrants much, as they say a large number went to avoid the draft, and they express very disloyal sentiments. A soldier shot an emigrant at Fort Rice for his treasonable talk.

FROM GEORGIA.

Letter from an Illinois Prisoner in Macon—List of Illinoisans Prisoners.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PRISON YARD, MACON, GA., Aug. 3, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

Having an opportunity of sending you a list of the names of a number of Illinois officers confined in this prison, I take pleasure in so doing for the information of their friends at home:

Col. Warren Shedd, 30th Ill.
[illegible]
Capt. R. Wadsworth,
[illegible] Hamilton, J. Bailey and J. E. Pe[illegible]
Capt. R. H. Strong and Lieuts. Isaac Mann and [illegible]
[illegible] Adair, 30th Ill. Inf.

The above officers, with myself, belong to the 3d division 17th Army Corps, and were captured July 22, 1864, near Atlanta. [illegible] and Lieut. Hanlon, 14th Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]

JNO. B. RAYMOND, Capt. [illegible] Inf.

[illegible] copy for the benefit of [illegible]

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Our Generals in the Field Report Progress.

Glorious News from Phil. Sheridan.

He Whips Early's Successor and takes 11 Guns.

Thorough Defeat and Flight of the Rebels.

Official Advices from all parts of the Theatre of War.

Dispatches from Sherman, Grant, Burbridge, Sheridan and Thomas.

A Letter from the President on the Maryland Question.

The Whole Question of the Age in a Nut-shell.

Our New York Midnight Dispatches.

News from Europe—The Foreign Aspect.

The Markets Yesterday—The Gold Market.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Reports from Gens. Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan, Burbridge, Canby and Grant.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

To Major General Dix.

Reports have been received by this Department from Gens. Butler, Sherman, Sheridan and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation. The purport of Gen. Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday, but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

From Gen. Thomas.

NASHVILLE, 11:30 P. M., Saturday Oct. 8.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

I have not heard direct from Gen. Sherman, but Gen. Corse at Allatoona informed me that he is at Kenesaw repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and so far as the main army is concerned feels secure. Gen. Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee in flat boats above and below Florence on the 6th inst., while he, Rousseau, was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk river.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

From Maj. Gen. Sherman.

ALLATOONA, Ga., 8 p. m. Sunday, Oct. 9.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

I reached the Kenesaw Mountains on the 6th, just in time to witness at a distance the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome Gen. Corse with his force. The attack was met and repulsed. The enemy's loss was some 200 dead and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burnt seven miles of our railroad but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of supplies. Hood observing our approach has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert.

I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off than in camp.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

From Gen. Sheridan.

WOODSTOCK, VA., Friday, Oct. 7—9 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mt. Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point the whole country from Blue Ridge to North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army. I have destroyed over 2000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements, over 70 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of my army over 4000 head of stock, and killed not less than 3000 sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray valley and Little Fort valley, as well as the main valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make.

Lieut. John R. Mayo, engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act, all the houses within an area of five miles were burned. Since I came into the valley from Harper's Ferry, every train, every small party and every straggler has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley. The people here are getting sick of war. They have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of 100 of the 8th Ohio cavalry, which I had stationed at the bridge near the mouth of the Shenandoah near Mount Jackson, was attacked by McNeil with 17 men while they were asleep and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that 56 of them had reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate as he was the most dangerous of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj Gen.

The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken by a big storm and is not yet repaired. The latest military news from there is the following telegram:

From Gen. Butler.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF VA. AND N. C., Saturday, Oct. 7.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Gen. Gregg and Gen. Bratton were wounded, Gen. Gregg was in command of Field's division. The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning, has an official dispatch from Gordonsville, last night, that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan and made their escape. There is no movement on Harrisonburg, and no more troops have been over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

From General Burbridge.

CATLETTSBURG, KY, Oct. 8, 10 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after a heavy skirmish, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltville on the morning of October 2d, and drove him to his works around the salt works, where he was strongly entrenched on the bluff, in heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughn, and, it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and center and held him in check on our right, and, finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and, holding the position taken till night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by the failure of our ammunition.

From prisoners, I learn the enemy's forces was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that Breckinridge was present with 4,000 from Lynchburg. My forces amounted to 2,500. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours.

A detachment at Pound Gap forced its way through, and drove Prentice with a superior force, from his works at Gladesville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms, and a piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about 350, and that of the enemy more.

Formal reports more full by mail in the morning.

On the 3d I received orders from Gen. Sherman to return.

(Signed) S. G. BURBRIDGE, Major General.

No recent intelligence has been received from Major-General Canby, but by his last reports General Steele was moving in force upon the rear of Price toward Missouri.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10—[illegible]

Major General Dix:

Telegraphic communication with General Grant's headquarters has been re-established, and in a dispatch at one o'clock p. m., the General reports as follows:

From General Grant.

I find our losses the other day much less than first reported. Four thousand will cover our entire loss in killed, wounded and captured. About 250 rebels were captured, and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy could not be less than ten or twelve hundred.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.
(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, Oct. 10.

To Gen. Dix:

Since my last dispatch of this P. M. fuller reports have been furnished by Lt. Gen. Grant of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgement of their loss in men and field officers.

(Signed) ED. M. STANTON.

Gen. Grant's Dispatch.

CITY POINT, 3:30 P. M., Monday, Oct. 10.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Our loss in the enemy's attack on our line on Friday, 7th inst., does not exceed 300 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Burton at 1,100. The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following: "The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casualties we have to report Gen. Bratton, of S. C., badly wounded, Col. Haskell, of the 7th S. C. Infantry, seriously wounded in the face, and Maj. Haskin, of S. C. Artillery also wounded."

A rumor states that Gen. Geary was killed.

Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

From Gen. Stevenson.

Secretary of War.

A dispatch to Hon. E. M. Stanton;

FROM Sheridan just informs me that our cavalry attacked the enemy beyond Fisher's Hill and whipped them, driving them beyond Mount Jackson, capturing 11 pieces of artillery, 330 prisoners. The rebels scattered into the woods and mountains. Respectfully

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

LATER.

9:30 p. m. Since foregoing dispatch reached this Department, official dispatches from Maj. Gen. Sheridan have been received, announcing the victory by his cavalry over the entire force of rebel cavalry, in the valley under the command of Gen. Roper. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,

From Gen. Sheridan.

STRASBURG, Va., Midnight, Oct. 10.

To Maj. Gen Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this Point, I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy.

I became satisfied that it was all the rebel cavalry of the Valley commanded by Gen. Roper, and directed Torbett to attack at daylight this morning and finish this Savior of the Valley. The attack was handsomely made, Custar commanding his old cavalry division charged on the back road and Merritt commanding the 1st cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured 5 pieces of artillery, Custar captured 6 pieces of artillery, with caissons, battery, forge, &c. The 2d division captured 47 wagons, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the Quartermasters' of Gens. Roper, Lomax, Wickham, and Col. Potears. The number of prisoners is about 300. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump for 26 miles, through Jackson and Ash across the north fork of the Shenandoah.

I deemed it best to make this delay here to settle this new cavalry. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since September. Some of this artillery was new, and had never been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

THE VERY LATEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 11:30 P. M., Oct. 10.

To Gen. Dix:

An official dispatch has just been received by this department from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, at Strasburg, reporting that a great cavalry battle was fought yesterday, Sunday, between his cavalry under command of Gens. Torbett, Custar, and Merritt, and the entire force of the rebel cavalry in the Valley of the Shenandoah, under command of Gen Roper, who had recently been sent from Richmond with cavalry reinforcements.

THE BATTLE RESULTED IN A BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY. The rebel forces were driven from the field pursued twenty-six (26) miles, and eleven (11) pieces of artillery and over three hundred (300) prisoners captured by our forces.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Political, Military and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.

Maj. Gen. Augur, commanding Washington, has for the last four days been on the line toward Front Royal, to which point the railroad was being extended for the supply of Gen. Sheridan. A telegram from him, dated Rectortown, reports Sheridan's arrival at Strasburg followed by the enemy's cavalry, and sharp cannonading had been heard from that direction.

A telegram from Brig. Gen. Stevenson, commanding Harper's Ferry, reports that engagements took place yesterday between cavalry forces near Fisher's Hill. The enemy were whipped and scattered to the woods and mountains with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery.

MILITARY.

Brevet Major Gen. Weitzel is temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th army corps, during the absence of Major Gen. Ord, who was wounded at Chapin's farm.

JEFF. DAVIS' SPEECH.

The Montgomery *Mail* contains a report of Jeff. Davis' speech there. It represents him as giving a doleful lament over affairs in the Southwest. He would not attempt to conceal the fact that we have experienced great disasters of late. The enemy have pressed our armies backward into the center of Georgia, threatened the borders of Alabama and occupied the bay of Mobile, but the city still stands and will stand though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After coming forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements that he could collect from every quarter, including troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky. Bad he thought that instead of a forward movement our armies would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old lamented and venerable friend, General Polk, to have assailed Sherman upon his flank by North Alabama; but he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything than what he had been induced to hope.

The following is the *Mail's* report of what he had to say of peace:

"Is there a man in the South in favor of reconstruction?" Mr. Davis drew a fine picture of the horrors of reunion, which means subjugation. "All that I have to say," he exclaimed in concluding this portion of his remarks, "is that the man who is in favor of this degradation is on the wrong side of the line of battle."

FROM CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.—The steamer Manhattan arrived this morning from City Point. She brought 75 refugees and deserters and one prisoner. Among her passengers is a colored barber named Ed. T. Drew, who has for some time past been serving on the rebel ram Richmond as captain's steward. Drew was formerly employed in this city. He says that unless the rebel fleet on James river is brought into action very soon, there will be no men on board to work the vessels, they are so lessened by desertions. The fleet numbers seven vessels, three of them being iron clad, mounting four guns and manned by seventy-five men each, while their full complement should be one hundred and fifty men.

The following are the iron-clads: Richmond, flag ship, Lieut. J. S. Maury, which Drew left on Monday, she then being below Chaffin's Bluff. Virginia, Commander Shepard. Fredericksburg, Commander Thos. Root.

The other vessels of the fleet are wooden, mounting twenty guns and manned by thirty men each—their complement being sixty men. Their names are Beaufort, Hampton, Nansemond and Snag.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Matters Military, Political and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Oct 10.

The 138th regiment, Col. Goodwin, which was raised in LaSalle, Grundy, Livingston and adjoining counties, has returned here, to be mustered out. It is a hundred day regiment, and served at Fort Leavenworth. It returned to the State, and then went to Missouri to repel the Price invasion.

The Democrats are having a meeting here, at which McKribben, of St. Louis, is endeavoring to make a speech. He is doing so under great difficulties, however, as a large majority of the audience are evidently not in sympathy with him, and keep cheering for Old Abe every now and then, besides putting some very pointed questions to the speaker.

A grand sanitary fair for the benefit of sick and wounded Illinois soldiers, will be opened at Quincy to-morrow, the 11th inst. Extensive preparations have been in progress for some time past, and the liberal and patriotic citizens of Quincy are sparing no pains to render it a complete success.

Col. Schmitt, late of the 27th Illinois, took from the Adjutant General's office, in this city, a few days ago, no less than forty-five war-worn battle-flags, belonging to various Illinois regiments, besides five rebel flags captured in battle. These will be placed in the art and curiosity department and will constitute a prominent attraction of the fair.

On Saturday 325 persons reported at the draft rendezvous in this city. Of this number 162 were recruits, 57 drafted men, [illegible] were substitutes, and 6 colored substitutes. 86 were reported at the same place yesterday. To-day 98 white recruits, 1 colored do., 38 white substitutes, 3 colored do., 36 white drafted men, and 1 colored do., were received. In all 1,700 men have been sent to the field to-day, 200 each to the 8th, 10th, 11th, 44th, 51st, and 60th regiments.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Latest from Jefferson City—The Situation on Saturday—Rumors and Reports—The Rebels on the Retreat.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 10.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Jefferson City, dated the 8th inst. General Pleasanton, who left St. Louis a few days since, with an escort of one hundred cavalry, for the capital, arrived in safety, and has assumed chief command, while Generals Brown, McNeil, Fisk and Sanborn have sub-commands.

Our troops are in fine spirits and eager to grapple with the enemy.

A feeling of security and confidence prevails among the Union citizens.

The Post commandant here last evening received information from DeSoto on the 6th inst., stating that a fight had occurred between our forces and the rebels at Tyler's Mill on the Big River, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of twenty-one killed. Wounded not known. Our loss was one man wounded. Maj. Montgomery who commanded the forces numbering in all only two hundred men, left his camp at DeSoto at 5 o'clock, on the 6th inst., for Potosi, and when about ten miles out he learned that the rebels were in some force between Larnton and Candel's station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

They formed in line of battle and marched to the front of the fortifications, but were severely complimented by our batteries and compelled to move off. They proceeded westwardly. Our forces followed them six miles, inflicting sharp punishment. Thus it appears that the rebels are disposed to relinquish their design upon the capital of Missouri. Their grand object is doubtless plunder and a safe exit from the State.

When this information was received the course of the command was changed for the latter point, and at the Mill they found the rebels in camp. An attack immediately ensued, in which our forces routed the rebels in great confusion. The rebels were three hundred strong and engaged in action; they are some driven from Richmond by Captain Russell. On the morning of the 4th they had with them eleven persons wounded in that action. The rebels were pursued to within eight miles of Farmington, but becoming so scattered our force was called off. It is stated in the dispatch that information had been given Major Montgomery that there were no rebel forces in Farmington or Pilot Knob, save a few hospital attendants at the latter place. The bridge was not burnt by the rebels, as before reported, but the stores were robbed without stint, and citizens otherwise disturbed.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Latest from the North Branch of the James and Below Petersburg—Further from Friday's Rebel Repulse.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10.—As the mail boat was leaving City Point yesterday morning, heavy firing was heard on the right of James river, in Butler's department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Oct. 9.—The 5th and 9th corps advanced their line yesterday some half a mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers into their breastworks. The movement was to feel this part of the rebel lines to see if it had been weakened to strengthen a force elsewhere. We hold the ground gained, but as yet have not made any attack on the main rebel works.

THE REBEL REPULSE ON FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.—The *World's* 18th Corps correspondent has the following account of the affair of Friday last: "The point at which the enemy first made his appearance was near the intersection of the [illegible] and White's Tavern roads, and was held by two brigades of cavalry, one of which, under command of Colonel West, was deployed across the Darbytown road, while the other, under Colonel Spear, was deployed parallel to it and across the White Tavern road, covering the approach from this direction. The enemy, when first seen, was coming across the country from the Charles City road, and moving toward the right flank of Colonel West's line, [illegible] the road, and, facing the enemy, he soon effected this, and sheltered his men behind a low hedge skirting the road, when the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, dashed on him and on the command of Colonel Spear, in almost [illegible] charge. [illegible] could not stay the rushing masses opposed to them. It was evident they must retreat, so the command was given, and they moved off down the Darbytown road suddenly. They were checked in this direction, the enemy having outflanked Spears, and possession of the avenue of retreat. As there was one more chance across the country, they went, almost without organization. The batteries of the 4th Wisconsin and 1st United States, which fought bravely, moved in the same direction, taking a blind wood road. They had not gone far, however, when the forward pieces were mired. This stopped the remainder, and on the spot they were captured—eight guns in all, the enemy, who had followed closely, reaching them soon after. The enemy, having driven the cavalry before them, now ceased the pursuit and turned toward the unprotected flank of the 10th Corps, which was held by the invincible old First, or Terry's division. The enemy, flushed with his easily gained victory, moved towards this little band with all the confidence of victors. The brunt of the attack was directed towards Abbott's 2d brigade. He might better have chosen almost every other point, for half of these troops being armed with repeating rifles, made hasty records on the rebel ranks. Moving towards them steadily, he exhibited a determination to force the position at any cost, but the unerring volcanic fire more than equalized the game. Onward they pushed—more dense grew the fire. Still they advanced, until within about 100 paces of our crouching death-dealers; then signs of weakness began to become manifest in their ranks. They found that to advance in the face of that fire was simply marching to death. In fact, there was nothing for them but to slink away as best they could, and sink away they did. Not satisfied with the punishment he inflicted, Terry at once prepared to follow up his advantage.

As our lines approached the enemy, it became evident that he was Richmond-bound. Although hopes of overtaking him were fruitless, still our advance was pressed on until darkness interfered; then just as Pond's brigade had reached within half a mile of the Darbytown road, the order was issued to return within our defenses. In the advance we picked up quite a number of prisoners, stragglers and men who waited behind to desert. These, with our captures before our works, swelled our list of captures to some 200. General Lee commanded in person, and had evidently determined to make a heavy impression. Our loss in men has been very small, but the enemy has suffered horribly. Their prisoners report Gen. Gregg among the killed. They brought two divisions into action, one under Gen. Field and a provisional division under Hoke."

FROM THE SOUTH.

News Summary from the Richmond Papers.

FORT MONROE, via BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 10.—The flag of truce steamer *New York* arrived this afternoon from Aiken's Landing with fifty-five commissioned officers and twelve hundred and fifty enlisted men paroled at Richmond October 7th, all in charge of Colonel Mulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking of the recent attack on Butler's lines, says: An engagement took place yesterday on the Darbytown road, near Richmond, resulting in the recapture by our forces of all the positions held by the enemy between that and the Newmarket road, five miles from that city, and capturing between four and five hundred prisoners, together with nine pieces of artillery, and between two and three hundred horses.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee says: Yesterday morning Gen. Anderson attacked the enemy on Charles City road, and drove them from two lines of intrenchments, capturing ten pieces of artillery with caissons and horses, and a number of prisoners. The enemy were driven to New Market road where they are found strongly intrenched. They were not pursued. Our loss is small, the enemy's unknown. Gen. Gregg died at the head of his brigade.

A dispatch from Gen. Early to Gen. Lee, dated the 7th, says Sheridan's whole force commenced falling back down the valley last night along the pike.

The *Enquirer* of the 8th says all the Yankee naval officers and seamen prisoners will be forwarded North by a flag of truce to-day.

A large number of negroes are are at work strengthening the fortifications around Lynchburg.

Sherman is shut up in Atlanta by Forrest, with his lines of communication so destroyed that his Government has not heard from him for several days. He captured Atlanta, but it may prove his ruin.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.—Gen. Hardee assumed command to-day. The *Examiner* says Gen. Beauregard's new district includes East Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.—The Richmond papers of Friday have the following:

All cadets of the Virginia Military Institution, over eighteen, have been called into the reserve force. Those under seventeen are requested to tender their services.

The evening passenger train on the Danville Road has been discontinued, as the Government needs almost the entire capacity of the road.

It is said that Union forces have again burned the bridge over the Rapidan, and are advancing on Gordonsville. Trains from Richmond are said to be running within a mile and a half of Stannion.

A Wilmington (N. C.) paper says the enemy appear to be making preparations for a determined attack on that place. A number of vessels have recently been added to the blockading fleet.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says Forrest has completely destroyed the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, from Franklin, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala.

A dispatch from Bristol, East Tenn., says the Yankees retreated from there towards Knoxville, in great confusion, after burning the railroad bridge at Carter's Station.

The occupation of Clinton by Union troops, on Thursday last, after a severe engagement with the rebels, under Scott, is announced.

Jeff. Davis' return to Richmond is also announced.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Forrest's Movements—The Situation Below Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 7, 1864.—All the efforts of the rebels to break Sherman's communications have proved fruitless. Forrest is flying before Rousseau, and the additions to our mounted men in this State will prevent further difficulty.

We have had several very heavy rains in this vicinity, and as all the streams have their sources in the mountains, they are swelled enormously. The bridge over the Chattahoochee, and, I think, one at Resaca, have been washed away. Sherman has 30 days' supplies at Atlanta.

Hood scattered his army to support the cavalry raids in the direction of Tennessee and North Georgia. They have proved miserable failures. Consequently Hood will be compelled to desist from all attempts to interfere with Sherman's rear.

The weather is now clear, and just cool enough to make campaigning pleasant, and the mud in this region, and in Georgia, dries up with unexampled rapidity; so that Sherman can move whenever he is ready, without difficulty.

Hood's forces are not concentrated, but occupying the railroad, a division in a place, from above West Point to near Montgomery, Alabama. The object in this movement is to enable him to secure supplies. His wagons were nearly all destroyed by Sherman during the siege of Atlanta, and the rolling stock on the railroad is so much reduced that he cannot subsist his army all in one place. If Sherman advances it is probable that Hood will fall back to the vicinity of Montgomery, where he will make a stand, relying upon the river for supplies, as there are several small steamboats plying between that town and Mobile.

When our forces advance to Opelika, the communication between Hood and Lee will be completely severed. [illegible] to defer the final hour as long as possible, and is therefore [illegible] the track between West Point and Atlanta as far as he can go. We have now settled down here to the conviction that we shall have no active work for some weeks at the front.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary—Western Press.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—A meeting was held to-night in Monument Square by the friends of the new Constitution. Senator Wilson, of Mass., was among the speakers. The following letter from President Lincoln was read:

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Oct. 10.

Hon. Henry D. Hoffman:

MY DEAR SIR—The Convention of Maryland has framed a new Constitution for that State. A public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore to aid in securing its ratification by the people, and you ask a word from me for the occasion. I presume the only feature of the instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction of slavery. It needs not to be a secret, and I presume it is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish the material prosperity of those already free, which I feel sure the extinction of slavery would bring. What I wish to see is process of disappearing is that only thing which ever could bring this nation to civil war. I attempt no argument upon a question that is already exhausted by better informed and more immediately interested sons of Maryland herself. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall, by their votes, ratify the new constitution. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

MILITARY SITUATION.

The *Tribune's* special, before Petersburg, Oct. 7th, says the main situation remains unchanged, but the delightful Indian summer weather is not passing unimproved. There are fears that the enemy may cut loose from his present untenable northern position, mass their entire force, overwhelm Sherman, and regain possession of Mississippi and Louisiana.

An Alexandria (Va.) special says that town has suddenly become an active, bustling place. The wharves are lined with vessels unloading army supplies. Trains are running to Culpepper, and there are unmistakeable indications that Alexandria is again to become a depot of supplies for a portion of the forces operating against Richmond. Construction trains have proceeded to Manassas Gap, seventy miles distant, and about fifteen miles from Strasburg, the western terminus. The road is intact as far as Rectortown, and grass is growing over the track. Between that point and the Gap the road had been partially destroyed.

The *Herald's* special from the 10th corps says of the last charge of the rebels on Friday: The rebels were obstinate and determined, but finding they could not drive our men from their position they finally gave way, and retired in confusion. The battle lasted about half an hour, but during that short time over 1,000 were either killed or wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete. Their officers were utterly unable to rally them for a second charge, thus admitting that the day was ours. They went back, leaving many dead and wounded in our hands.

The *Herald's* City Point special says, the firing yesterday morning proved to be a serious attack of the rebels on our right beyond the New Market road, north of the James. Had it succeeded, Birney's position would have been completely turned and his Corps driven back to Deep Bottom, if not across the river. The 18th Corps thereby would have been maneuvered out of its impregnable fortifications at Chapin's Farm, and all ground gained by us in that quarter within ten days, regained by the enemy. After driving Kautz's cavalry from the right of the line, the enemy turned against Birney, and advanced in close column to the assault. Their steadiness and bravery proved them to be veteran troops, very different stuff from some regiments encountered last week. Birney's lines lay secure behind the intrenchments until the rebels came within easy range, and then saluted them with volley upon volley, till their ranks staggered, broke and fled. The repulse was signal and severe, for the number of men engaged. The enemy are now thought to be within their inner line of defenses at Richmond, unless Birney's support has succeeded in alarming a portion of them and enticing them from their stronghold.

Manassas Gap Railroad being repaired as far as Rectortown, trains have recently run between Washington, Alexandria, and that point. The Superintendent of the road when near Rectortown last Friday, discovered that a small portion of the track had been torn up and promptly commenced repairing, when he and his party were fired upon by guerillas. Notwithstanding these attacks, they continued the work until it was completed. Several shells exploded near the laborers, but no casualties occurred and the train escaped without damage. Another day last week a laborer who had been sent out to make repairs was seized by guerillas and taken to the woods where he was robbed of a number of letters which had been given him to bring to Washington. He was furnished with a receipt for them and restored to liberty. More serious guerilla operations took place this morning. The Superintendent of the Manassas road had started on his way to Piedmont or beyond, that point with two trains containing material for building the road. When a mile and a half the other side of White Plains, about [illegible] miles from Washington, it was discovered that the track had been torn up. A party of guerrillas at once fired into the train, killing M. J. McCrickett, Assistant Superintendent and Ed. J. Belt, conductor. Lieut. Col. Fuller, formerly of the 16th Michigan volunteers, who had gone out on the train to acquire experience as conductor and engineer, is also reported killed. Mr Glascott agent, and a number of others were wounded. After executing their murderous work the guerrillas fled. A car was sent out from White Plains and the killed and wounded removed to Manassas, from whence they will be brought to Washington.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th says affairs in the Valley are not unfavorable for us. The enemy still continue pressed back. Our cavalry now hold possession of the north bank of the river. The main body of the [illegible] had fallen back beyond Harrisonburg. Their outer line of pickets was within sight of Bridgewater, eight miles south of Harrisonburg, west of the Valley, on the turnpike. Their force is estimated at from 20 to 40,000. At Waynesboro they destroyed only the depot. The flour mills were not destroyed nor any private houses. The flour from one mill was distributed among the negroes. Our cavalry charged the Federal troops in the streets driving them out in confusion. At Staunton they destroyed only the depot.

Passengers by last night's trains report all now quiet there. The bridge over Christian's Creek was slightly damaged, and already repaired.

The *Post's* Washington special says that exchanged prisoners from Richmond, arrived here via Annapolis, half starved, say the deepest gloom prevails in Richmond.

The Macon *Confederate's* private letter dated September 26, says the President reviewed the troops in bivouac to-day. The men in Cheatham and Bates' division called out to him to send Johnston back and gave three cheers for old Joe. The writer states that the officers on receiving information that such a demonstration was to be made, issued orders prohibiting it and threatening to punish any offender. Some men were bold enough to set the order at defiance.

The Montgomery mail gives J. Davis' speech at Montgomery. He began by thanking the Legislature for their attention, and admitted great disasters recently. He claimed they had compensation for losses in still holding Richmond and Petersburg. He made frequent appeals for men to take the field. No able-bodied man should hesitate to go to the front. He adverted to the part he himself had borne in the war—his repugnance for the Presidency and desire for field service. He surveyed the history of the past three years, concluding the resume with thankfulness that the great staple South had been superseded by grain and produce for the support of our armies in the field.

Richmond papers contain the following: Jane Lockwood was committed to Castle Thunder yesterday, charged with being a spy. She was arrested at Polecat Station.

Late files of Southern papers, from various directions, show a general depression, but the editors are endeavoring to infuse new spirit into the people, insisting that every available man must be sent to the front, by this means gaining alternate success.

MORTUARY.

The London *Star* announces the death, Sept. 24, of Joshua Bates, a partner in the house of Baring Brothers.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

For all practical purposes it is considered here that the Presidential election comes to-morrow, and hence the result is awaited with anxiety, though without apprehension. Ohioans here insist that their State will come up to its high-water mark of patriotism, as shown last year, and repeat its hundred thousand majority. Private advices from all parts of the State represent the election of seventeen Congressmen as certain, and the defeat of two remaining Peace Democrats is not improbable.

Judge Kelley and other leading Pennsylvanians who have been in town to-day, express most perfect confidence of their State. Though they admit that she cannot begin to come up to Ohio in matter of majorities, they expect to carry all the Congressional districts [illegible] gain of at least four Congressmen.

Dispatches from the Southwest indicate the possibility of the arrival of some Indiana troops in time to vote. Of course the President's party, which knows the army to be all for McClellan, will be glad to hear so good news. Though all is in that vague shape, no apprehensions whatever are felt here about Indiana.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A great Lincoln meeting is in progress here to-night, and another at Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

Snow has been falling in the Valley of the Shenandoah, about Strasburg.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Look out for stories of disasters to our armies. The McClellanites are doing their best to get out such reports to affect elections. They began a little too soon in Pennsylvania, and their game was exposed.

THE MISSING STEAMER.

Nothing yet heard from the steamer Roanoke, six days overdue from Havana.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The family of President Juarez arrived by the Ariel from New Orleans. The Ariel brought 250 bales of cotton.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Great interest is felt in the elections to-morrow, and there are heavy bets upon the result.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A dispatch from Mobile, of the 5th, says all is quiet in and about the city. Five vessels are off the bar. There seems some doubt about Beauregard's being appointed Hood's successor. At all events he has not yet assumed command of the army.

MARKET MATTERS YESTERDAY.

The Stock market opened weak and unsteady. The speculative feeling, revealed last week, has quieted down, and a disposition to realize on the slight improvement already made, rather than hold for higher prices. The result has been increase in the number of sellers and a slight decline in stocks. Government stocks are dull, pending arrangements for the new loan. After the first board stocks were stronger, but without any special movement. There was little demand for State stocks. Railroad bonds are steady, but with light calls. Coal and all other mining stocks are dull. The meeting of subscribers to the Petroleum Stock Board was attended by large numbers of gentlemen interested in Petroleum stocks. Great interest was manifested in the movement.

Gold opened steady at 198¼, declined to 195¾; subsequently the news of large failures in London put up the price to 198¼. There was not much speculative feeling, though there is a growing disposition to cover short contracts. Money is in steady demand for call at 7 per cent, with good supply. The accumulation of capital seeking temporary investment is increasing, but through variation and extreme dullness in discounts very little paper is offered. Rates continue at from 9 to 15 per cent. The news of fresh failures in England produces increased caution. Foreign exchange is quiet. Considerable anxiety prevails among drawers on a certain house, as its failure is reported in general terms by the steamers Jura and Charlotte.

The steamer Corsica, for Havana, takes $80,000 in specie.

The bank statement shows some unexpected features. In spite of large remittances of currency to the West, the increase deposits is $21,300. The specie thus shows a withdrawal. Increase loans are almost [illegible]. The new 5-20 loan of forty million dollars is attracting considerable attention.

The receipts of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were nearly seven millions.

Flour and wheat opened dull but closed rather more active. There was a slight upward tendency. Corn was without a change. Oats were firmer. Pork opened heavy and closed firm. Beef lower and irregular. Lard was easier. Gold closed at the evening board at 197¾.

PERSONAL.

C. P. Baily, so long and efficiently in charge of the Loan branch of the Treasury Department, has resigned, to accept a position in a banking house in New York.

THE LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to the Treasury Department in the last two days, amount to eight hundred and twenty-one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The subscriptions to this loan during the last week reached four million twenty-one thousand.

FROM TEXAS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—The Houston, Texas, papers of the 29th say the departure to England of Commodore Leon Smith, places the command of the Marine Department of Texas in the hands of Captain Henry S. Lubbock, late commander of the steamer Bayou City during the battle of Galveston.

Corn has been produced this year sufficient to supply the State for two years.

The army worm is making a clean sweep in many cotton fields in the interior. This is bad, as there was a small crop planted, and there will be great need of the staple before another picking.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

It will be recollected that the amended Internal Revenue Law requires special license for carrying on all branches of business, other than those specially designated. Stated regulations on this subject were issued from the internal revenue bureau, and in some portions of the country, tax was collected but these regulations have been lately suspended, probably with a view to revise or to await the action of Congress as the clause in question was attended by embarrassments in enforcement.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry special says rebel prisoners from the late battles continue to arrive here, and are sent under strong guard to Point Lookout. From conversation with several who recently belonged to the famous Stonewall brigade, I learn that that famous organization was entirely wiped out at the battle of Opequan. The 4,000 men—its original force—are represented by a few hundred cripples and prisoners.

The *Herald's* special at Sheridan headquarters says when Early reached Brown's Gap his total loss in killed, wounded and missing amounted to 15,000. Scattered in the mountains are 3,000 of the rebel troops. Only a few of them have arms. 200 surrendered a day or two ago. They came in, they said, because they were starving, and represented the sufferings of those left behind as being very severe. An officer among the 200 said Early had sent a general officer into the mountains to collect stragglers and send them to fight along the pike. From Winchester to Harrisonburg inclusive, are large numbers of the enemy's wounded; with them are many rebel surgeons.

It is reported officially that Gen. Lee commanded in person on Friday's attack.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Latest from Forrest's Movement—Threatened Attack on Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 10.—I have Memphis papers of Saturday evening by the steamer Belle Memphis, Captain Dan Musselman, clerk Lark Larry Entler. One of Forrest's prisoners who has made his way back to Memphis, having made his escape at Iuka, report that Forrest and other officers declare they did not accomplish the object of their raid.

Rumor says that Gen. Chalmers is at Cold Water, Miss., near Holly Springs, with two brigades of rebel troops.

We expected a visit from him last night and were prepared to give him a warm reception. We learn that the railroad was cut by the rebels yesterday a short distance from White's Station.

There was really grounds for fears of an attack last night but we may get it to-night.

LATEST.

Chalmers, with a considerable force, is threatening Memphis. A scout who came in last night reported him on advance some fifteen miles distant.

Our troops and militia are in arms all night. There is nothing further this morning.

The New York Soldiers in Hospitals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 10.—In response to a communication from Governor Seymour, Secretary Stanton writes that it is the design of the War Department, as was the case last year, to furnish all New York soldiers in hospital, who are unfit for duty, but able to go home, and desirous of exercising the elective franchise, furloughs and transportation for that purpose.

Loss of a Transport Steamer—Seamen Drowned.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.—Capt. [illegible] of the U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, reports a U. S. steamer ashore nine miles north of Cape Lookout. She had filled and would be a total loss. She was from Boston for Key West, and had 400 seamen on board. Some, while landing, were capsized, and five of them were destroyed by sharks. He could not learn her name.

Railroad Casualty.

NEW YORK, Monday Oct 10th.—The train which left New Haven at [illegible] this morning, was thrown from the track in this city about 60th Street. Six cars were thrown off and two badly broken. Several passengers were more or less injured. One soldier is said to have been killed.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.—Gold opened steady at 198¼, declined to 195¾, and subsequently the news of large failures in London put up the price to 198¼. There is not much speculative feeling, though there is a growing disposition towards short contracts. At 3 p. m. the quotation was 198.

☞ John Sherman, U. S. Senator from Ohio, has publicly expressed a preference of McClellan to Mr. Lincoln. He said at Sandusky: "If I were to select a man to make a bow to the ladies, I don't hesitate to say that I should prefer McClellan to Old Abe."

☞ The Copperheads going on the principle that the less there is of their candidates the better, have abbreviated them into Mack and Pen. Will Mack prove mightier with that Pen than with the sword?

☞ We are under especial obligations to the gentlemanly officers of the steamer *Atlantic* for a full file of New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. They reached Cairo on the evening of the 7th. Quick time that.

Additional Telegraph, See Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

ANY MAN WISHING A SUBSTITUTE will please call on
A. L. CHASE,
At Wright's Hotel, North Wells street, any time to-day. oc11-[illegible]

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.
A Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, Oct. 11th, at 7½ o'clock for Drill.
oc11-[illegible] J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED by a lady who writes a rapid and distinct hand, is well read, prompt and attentive to business, and is well qualified for assisting an editor or any person engaged in literary pursuits. Address "Mrs. C. C." Box 2261 P. O., Chicago. oc11-[illegible]

THREE CURRIERS AND FOUR LABORERS
WANTED
At the Tannery in Bridgeport, next the Glue Factory. oc11 [illegible]

SUBSTITUTE
WANTED.
A man to take my place in the army for one year. Call at PATTISON & KELLOGG'S Hardware Store, 109 South Clark street any time after 10 o'clock this forenoon.

LELAND & MIXER'S OFFICE will, on and after this date, be at their
NEW PACKING HOUSE,
Corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, two blocks west of Clark street.
Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1864. oc11-[illegible]

WOOL SACKING.
WOOL SACKS
AND
FOUR BUSHEL BURLAPS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
205 South Water street, corner Wells.
oc11-[illegible]

CAIRO, MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD LINE.—The swift and elegant passenger packet
ATLANTIC,
CAPT. N. S. GREEN,
Will be dispatched from Cairo for New Orleans and intermediate points, on the arrival of the Illinois Central Railroad train leaving Chicago on Wednesday, the 12th of October, at [illegible] P. M. For freight and passage apply to JAMES WARRACK, Agent, [illegible] Dearborn Street, Chicago.
DAN ABLE & CO., Agents, Cairo.
oc11-[illegible]

TO POWDER DEALERS.—The Oriental Powder Company caution dealers against buying
Damaged Powder
Of our brand, as a quantity damaged by disaster on the Lake has been sold in this market for the purpose of being re-manufactured. [illegible]

OIL.—100 barrels strong winter strained
LARD OIL,
For sale by FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO., Manufacturers, No. 2 Board of Trade Building. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

WASTE'S
ROLLER HAY PRESS.
THIS PRESS IS THE
Best in Use.
We can turn out twice as many Bales, in same time,
As any other known Machine, and much tighter. We have pressed
100 Bales in Ten Hours,
And One Bale in 4 1-2 Minutes.
70 BALES OF
400 to 500 Pounds Each,
Can easily be pressed in ten hours.
The Machine is simple in construction, not liable to break, and is strongly built. Applications by letter for machines, and Territorial rights, and for circulars of description, will meet with prompt attention, and we will demonstrate all that we have claimed at any time.
COLTON, WASTE & BRO,
Manufacturers & Proprietors,
GALESBURG, ILLINOIS.
OFFICE, 35 MAIN STREET.
oc11-[illegible]

THE
GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.
Ten years ahead of all others.
Made of Heavier Wrought Iron.
Thicker Fire Proof Filling.
Weigh twenty per cent. more.
Elegantly Made and Finished.
Cost no more than the old styles.
You see them Everywhere.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT,
13 Lasalle Street.
oc11-1919-1met

FALL OPENING OF FINE
CLOAKS.
E. A. HAYT & CO.,
102 LAKE STREET,
Will open Fall and Winter Cloaks, on TUESDAY, 11th instant.
New and Fine Goods at Reduced Prices to Correspond with Gold.
VELVET BASQUES.
Magnificent Basques, Cloth Basques and Sacques.
E. A. HAYT & CO.
102 Lake street, and 561 Broadway, N. Y.
oc11-[illegible]

MAD'E ARABELLA HUNTER,
THE GREAT
SPANISH CLAIRVOYANT
And PLANET READER AND DOCTRESS. This gifted young lady, on her way South, will stop in this city for a short time only, at the
PRESCOTT HOUSE,
Corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Room [illegible]
This gifted young lady has a great faculty of telling everybody the past and the future. She never fails, if there is anything lost or stolen, to tell the person where it can be found. She will also describe to ladies and gentlemen their future companion, and by the aid of a glass exhibit their likeness, &c. A sister of seven children, born with a veil over her face. Cures all female complaints. She can give the best of references from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She speaks French, German and English. Office hours from 9 to 12, 1 to 6 and 7 to 9. oc11-[illegible]

A CHANCE FOR COMMISSIONS.
Seven New Companies to be Raised.
The War Department has authorized the raising of seven New Companies for the
VETERAN 30th ILLINOIS VOLS.
These are the only new organizations now authorizing [illegible] regulations and approved by the [illegible] choice. Capable [illegible] once preferred, desirous of obtaining honorable positions in the army, and joining one of the most renowned regiments in the service, may apply to the undersigned at Champaign, Illinois.
DANL. BRADLEY,
Lt. Col. 30th Ill. Vet. Vols.
oc11 1978-3tnet

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE
FOR SALE.
Six horse Portable Engine, Elevator Belting and Buckets, Hopper scales and the most approved Grain Cleaning Machinery, together with the shafting, pulleys, &c., now in running order. [illegible] leases of buildings. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO. 19 and 21 Dearborn street.
oc11-[illegible] GEO. DUNBAR & CO.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Salesrooms in Portland Block.
NOS. 113, 115 AND 117 DEARBORN-ST.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers,
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING,
Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks,
BUCK GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, BOOTS & SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 11, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, and FRIDAY, Oct. 14, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 113, 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
Sale commences each day at 9½ o'clock a. m.
The stock comprises a large and full variety of goods of every grade, which will be sold without reserve for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
oc9-[illegible] Auctioneers.

DOMESTIC DYES.
40 Shades—Fast Colors.
These Dyes offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public.
They embrace forty different shades, and include All the New and Fashionable Colors,
And are PERFECTLY FAST.
Attention is invited to samples of colors at the Druggists.
Sold Everywhere.
Manufactured by
GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston.
LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK
General Agents..........Chicago.
[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.—On account of the fall in the price of Anthracite Coals in Pennsylvania, I shall, on Monday morning, October 10th, reduce the price two dollars per ton, and continue to sell eighteen dollars per ton until further notice. ROBERT LAW, Agent for the Miners.
oc11-[illegible]

LARD OIL AND CANDLES.
The subscribers are constantly manufacturing Lard Oil and a superior article of Stearine Candles, which are offered for sale in quantities to suit.
FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO.
No 2 Board of Trade Building, South Water st.
oc7-[illegible]

SHEEP! SHEEP!
1,500 choice Stock Sheep for sale, in small lots if desired. Address Box 806, Chicago Post Office, or apply to THOMAS G. OTIS, one mile south of Camp Douglas, on Lake shore. oc11-[illegible]

2d WARD.
The Soliciting Committee of the Second Ward are requested to come forward at once with their lists, and report to BENJ. F. GUYTON, with Bowen Bros., 15 and 17 Lake street, or to R. B. HAWLEY, Chairman Committee, 101 South Water street. oc11-[illegible]

HAY FOR SALE.
1,100 tons of Hay in stack on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, ordered to be sold immediately. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
oc11-1921 2tnet 62 Clark street.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!
Drafted men can be furnished with Substitutes by calling on
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
oc11-1922 2tnet 62 Clark street.

TEN GOOD ALIENS
Are ready this morning to go as Substitutes for ten Drafted Men at market rates. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., at 150 South Clark street.
oc11-[illegible] PIERCE & CO.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of our stylish, well fitted Clothes, OF SIMON PURE FABRICS, Made in the most thorough manner, at the LOWEST PRICES for which such goods can be afforded, is invited to call at ELY'S, Woolen House and Tailor, 3 Tremont Block. [illegible]

COUNTY SCRIP.—Lumber. I will sell Lumber at cash prices for Cook County War Fund Scrip at par. Having a good assortment of Lumber, Shingles and Lath on hand, I can sell for scrip or cash on good terms. [illegible] F. O. Box 2148. [illegible]

A NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 167½ Dearborn st., P. O. block.
Miss Maggie F. Commerford
Would announce to the ladies of Chicago and vicinity that she has opened a new and elegant assortment of Millinery Goods.
Miss C. having had several years' practical knowledge of the business, [illegible]
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

PANIC PRICES
FOR THE WEEK.
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
167 & 169 Lake Street,
We offer one of the largest and richest stocks of
GENERAL DRY GOODS
West of New York, at prices at which they cannot be replaced, on the basis of
"GOLD AT 150."
Prints "Marked Down"
20 cents a yard.
Bleached Goods "Marked Down"
16 to 70 cents a yard.
French Merinos "Marked Down"
To Ten Shillings, worth $2.00 a yard.
Linens "Marked Down"
From 12½ cts. to 50 cts a yard.
DeLaines "Marked Down"
25 cents a yard.
Dress Goods "Marked Down"
25 to 50 per cent.
All other goods of this season's purchase in the same proportion at
167 & 169 Lake Street.
ROSS & GOSSAGE.
oc11-[illegible]

HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
3 & 5 Lake Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
DOMESTIC GOODS,
DRESS FABRICS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
&c., &c., &c.,
FROM THE RECENT
AUCTION SALES
IN NEW YORK.
oc11-[illegible]

NATIONAL
BANK SAFES.
Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Article you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT.
oc11-[illegible]

TRUSSES.
HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 116 South Clark street.
J. S. KENDALL, Manager.
This Truss is unlike and superior to ALL others in use, in the following respects: it will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister; does not press upon the cord; is used in bathing, and requires no strap. References from the most eminent surgeons given. Also manufacturers of and dealers in Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Wristlets, Anklets, Crutches &c. &c.
☞ Special attention given to the application of Trusses. oc11-[illegible]

SCOTCH PIG IRON,
For sale by E. ASHLEY MEARS.
oc11-[illegible] 236 and 238 Lake street.

STOVES,
E. ASHLEY MEARS.
Foundry corner Halsted, Warren and Carroll sts. Office and Sample Rooms, 236 and 238 Lake street, Chicago. oc11-[illegible]

PRESSMAN WANTED.
A person competent to run a Taylor Power Press can obtain a permanent situation and good wages at the "Transcript Office," Peoria, Ill. Apply by letter or in person immediately. oc11-[illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 13, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR "ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL."—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for the use of all troops, camps, posts, hospitals and public offices as may be stationed in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864.
[illegible]
J. A. POTTER,
oc11-[illegible] Colonel and Depot Q. M. U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] the 18th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for supplying Forage and Straw for the use of all Troops, Camps and Hospitals in and near the City of Chicago, [illegible]
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

COAL! COAL!
HARD AND SOFT
COAL
OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
AT
HOLBROOK & PARKERS,
64 Kingsbury-st.,
CORNER OF INDIANA.
A constant supply of Blossburgh and Lump Lehigh on hand.
Post Office address Drawer 6[illegible].
oc6-[illegible]

FALL TRADE.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Large and Attractive Stock.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 and 42 Lake Street,
Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
oc11-[illegible] 40 and 42 Lake St.

PAPER HANGINGS
McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRENCH & AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES,
78 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Store & Office Shades made to Order
J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm. oc11-[illegible]

TRADE SALE OF
GROCERIES.
Will be offered at Public Auction at the Grocers' Exchange, 17 Dearborn st., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 11 1-2 a. m.,
400 brls. Refined Sugars.
200 brls. Syrups.
100 hhds. Raw Sugars.
&c. &c. &c.
Samples to be seen at the Grocers' Exchange, Dearborn st. GILBERT & SAMPSON,
oc11-[illegible] Auctioneers.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes,
WITH INSIDE
Crystalized Iron
BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS.
Affording to Merchants the same security as Banks.
FOR SALE AT 40 STATE ST.
oc11-[illegible] HERRING & CO.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting
CABINET FURNITURE
And CHAIRS to his small but GOOD STOCK at
No 209 Lake St.
The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETES, [illegible] CHAIRS and TABLES, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICE.
oc9-[illegible]

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair from falling out.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Causes it to grow on bald heads.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair turning gray.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Permanently removes Dandruff.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Gives hair lustre and beauty.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Is purely Vegetable.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Cures all diseases of the scalp.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is put up in bottles containing two bottles—one to be used at night, as a restorative, the other for morning use, as a dressing. [illegible]
Price........$1 per Box.
[illegible]
WARING & CO.,
No. 32 Dey street, New York.
AND SOLD EVERYWHERE.
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 18 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.
[illegible]

EYE & EAR
DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College and New York Ophthalmic College, operates for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., and removes with [illegible] within the reach of human skill. Office No. 101 Randolph street, Chicago. oc11-[illegible]

CIGARS. CIGARS.
30,000 choice Havana Cigars, well seasoned, for sale at the lowest market rates. Inquire at 132 West Madison street, or address Post Office Box 6[illegible].
oc11-[illegible] JAMES McCUNE.

MARTINE'S
CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY,
(Corner of Clark and Monroe sts.)
Re-opened for the Season.
OPENING SOIREE, Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Competent and accomplished LADY TEACHERS will assist in all classes. J. EDWIN MARTINE.
oc11-[illegible]

KNIFE SHARPENERS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
Every housekeeper should have one. For sale at
oc11-[illegible] 36 WASHINGTON STREET.

MESS BEEF,
FRESH PACKED.
Now ready and for sale by 191 South Water street.
oc11-[illegible] [illegible]

PORK AND BEEF.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

A RASH CONCHAIRMERE.

It is six weeks since McClellan was nominated, and it is only four weeks more until the Presidential election, yet up to this time no newspaper or orator supporting him has given any statement or hint of the policy he will pursue if elected. They are all silent as the grave on that subject; their attention is chiefly taken up in parading shoes of Lincoln, in depicting the horrors of war, and to puffing their "Young Napoleon."

The platform of the party declares the "war to be a failure," and Anderson an "immediate cessation of hostilities," for the purpose of negotiation with the rebels, who to suppose to rebels, after an armistice is made, refuse to return to the Union on any terms, whatsoever do the Copperheads, if in power, propose to pursue? This is an exceedingly important question. It is justly asked, but no answer is given. Put that question to a Copperhead, and he replies by calling Lincoln a "tyrant," and the quarrel as "Abolitionist."

During the sitting of the Chicago Convention a resolution was offered to the Committee promising to maintain the integrity of the Union by force of arms, if the armistice and National Convention failed. What was the fate of that resolution? Vallandigham, who was chairman of the platform committee, in a recent speech in Ohio, says that "it was not to be heard." The committee refusing to incorporate it in the platform, and the platform which omits this vital consideration was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention.

Some think McClellan's letter accepting the platform supplied the plank so summarily rejected by the Committee. That the Peace party of the Democratic party so interpreted his letter, was evident from the hostility they manifested toward McClellan immediately after it was published. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *New York News*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Metropolitan Record*, and several less influential Peace Journals commenced at once to denounce McClellan. Vallandigham immediately left the stump, and a Convention of Peace Democrats was announced, to be held in Cincinnati.

But after a week or two the recusants began to come back. Fernando Wood and Vallandigham took the stump again, and each of the boiling papers returned to the support of McClellan. What is it that has converted these Peace men so quickly? Report says that McClellan has given private assurances that he stands upon the Chicago Platform and never intends to strike another blow at the rebels after the day he is inaugurated; that he explains his talk in his letter of acceptance about "ulterior responsibilities in case peaceable measures for the "restoration of the Union fail," as a mere glittering generality, as a glib phrase, intended to secure the votes of the *War* Democrats, but that he has no intention or purpose to kill another rebel or prolong the war a minute after he takes the oath of office.

It was after making these secret pledges to the distinct Peace men that Fernando Wood mounted the stump and declared:

"I elected, I am satisfied Gen. McClellan will entertain in the most favorable manner from the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess. He will then *be our equal in office*, and as such will be our chancellor, if he would, and would not, if he could, do otherwise than favorably entertain the great majority of the country, which, with the Constitution and laws, will be the commanding general over him, and clothed with supreme power."

Vallandigham, in his recent speech at Sidney, Ohio, also says of McClellan and the platform:

For myself, I not only entertain the opinions express in the Chicago platform, but I consider that they intrench as containing the law and the precedent of the Democratic party. (Applause.) The Convention, as I have said elsewhere, was the grandest that ever assembled on this continent since 1787. Never was there a more full, free, and fair expression, or ample minds more calmed and collected, or a more philosophy of deliberation, but in the act of the platform was stated and laid down unanimously in committee, and unanimously in convention; but which omitted to the accepted enunciation of Democratic doctrines for the next four years.

The meaning of this misapprehension, let me say to you that I intend to vote, on the 8th of November, and meantime to support according to the measure of my best and ability the nominees of the Chicago Convention—George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. I am told you that if this country is to be saved, it is through the party that has made it—by its counsels, and by the most exalted and utmost confidence in the patriotism of its people.

Such a man I can differ from, but with all deference to his opinion, I am not prepared to say he is right; but conscious that, as he is honest, if I can persuade him that he is wrong, he will do that which is right. Make the platform and candidate of the Democratic party—be still abide by its principles, he will have to be true to his pledges, for that is at some time or other, at least, he will "strike at the acts of statesmanship" for a time, and for a time only.

"He will abide by its principles," of course he will—his humbugging letter to the contrary. As Val declares, "the Chicago platform to be the law of the party—the accepted enunciation of the Democratic party for the next four years." And we again repeat, there is no promise or hint in that "law of the party for the next four years," that if negotiation fail to win back the rebels to their allegiance, that the war will be resumed. The leaders intend that it shall not recommence; they intend to let the Union slide, and begin that pet scheme of organizing a Northern Confederacy. They are silent on the grave point of maintaining the Union at all hazards, because to openly avow their purpose now would lose them votes. Gen. McClellan is as deep in this treacherous game as Vallandigham or Wood, else he never would have accepted the nomination on a dunderon platform, with a dunderon associate on the same ticket.

A candidate seeking votes in such a dishonest way will be overwhelmingly defeated, as he deserves to be. Dishonest tricksters and shameless traitors will come to grief at the polls.

DAVIS ON EXCHANGES.

Mr. Davis's speech at Macon reveals the fact that the 7,000 rebel prisoners now on our hands cannot be exchanged, and that the Confederacy is so exhausted of fighting men that any humiliation must be borne for the purpose of getting the reinforcements now held at Camp Douglas, Johnson's Island, Point Lookout and the Old Capitol, even though that humiliation be the recognition of "Beast Butler." In point of fact, there are more rebels in our hands to-day than there are in any single army in the Southern Confederacy. These men, if relieved, would double Lee's army. Davis admits that his last reserves are in Federal prisons. A proposition to exchange must be done to get them back into the field, or Richmond and Macon must fall. He makes the melancholy avowal that "we have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left." His eyes are turned toward the trace beat on the James, whence his last remaining legions are expected to come.

After the evacuation of Vicksburg we presume nobody (else of rebeldom, (except the delegates to the Chicago Convention), desires to have the exchange of prisoners resumed on any other basis than that of man for man. We have learned by the most harrowing experiments that paroles go for nothing. Let a rebel go home on his promise not to take up arms till exchanged, and he will be in the ranks again as soon as the conscription can grapple him. A general exchange of prisoners at the present time would be equivalent to putting fifty thousand hearty, well fed veterans into the rebel service, in return for thirty thousand invalids. We trust that no such thing will be done. If the chronic difficulty with regard to colored persons can be overcome let the exchanges be made on the basis of one soldier for one soldier, and one invalid for one invalid. So long as the rebels claim the privilege of selling our colored troops into slavery on the plea of catching them as at Fort Pillow, or confining them in dungeons to wait for claimants as at Charleston, we apprehend they will have to defend Richmond with such forces as they happen to possess, and fight the next battle without the moral support of the fifty thousand starving braves who are now consuming Federal corn and beef. The recognition of Butler is one thing, but it is not the thing. We can admire the sentiment which Mr. Davis utters in his extremity, but we cannot see the *gold pro quo*.

There is not a man, woman, or child in the North whose heart does not beat with the deepest sympathy for the Federal prisoners at Belle Isle and Andersonville. There is not one who would not sacrifice anything, except the great cause for which we are fighting, to liberate them. Their sufferings in confinement have endeared them to us more than their services in the field. They appeal to us no less through their own patriotism than through the cruelty of their captors. Their heroism assures us that they do not desire their Government to yield a point which would be not only destructive of the best interests of the country, but base and ruinous in the last degree. Better a hundred times that the North should make a levy en masse, and send every male citizen capable of holding a musket, to deliver those prisoners, than acknowledge the right of the enemy to murder any person wearing the Federal uniform, or to sell into bondage. Davis can talk as he pleases, but the North cannot and will not fail. Davis is letting his eyes squint a little too much.

☞ The National Inquirer says: "neither Lincoln nor Seward are to be permitted to escape the penalty of the treason of our enemies," and therefore proves that Davis has now hundred and fifty thousand of those able to bear arms, and put them in the army. Imagine the chivalry fighting for the freedom of 250,000 black men, whose slavery they rebelled to secure. They could not free the arms-bearing men without freeing also the women and children, in effect abolishing slavery. This would take the very corner stone out of the Confederacy. To put the Inquirer's proposition, this death bed repentance, comes too late. The slaves have already a triple right to their freedom. 1st. by the rebellion of their masters, their allegiance to their masters being in conflict with their higher allegiance to the United States as an end. 2d. By President Lincoln's proclamation this unconstitutional right was guaranteed to them. 3d. *By continuing* persistently to serve their masters three years after the proclamation, while the soldiers of the army were legally free they are entitled to their freedom on the score of gratitude.

RICHMOND "DEMOCRATS" URGING ABOLITION.

There have been many who have predicted from the start that the rebels would let us know when they got ready for the last ditch, by issuing a counter proclamation of emancipation to offset President Lincoln's, or by calling for the adoption of his policy. The prediction was either well founded or fortunate for the Richmond *Enquirer*, Davis' official organ, in its issue of October 6th, calls upon the government to purchase (with Confederate scrip) arms, and raise two hundred and fifty thousand slaves for rebel service. When the rebels thus turn Abolitionists whom will go the bottom of the Copperhead tub? The proposition suggests several queries.

1. Since the negroes do not desire their freedom why do the rebels propose to offer that as a boon which both they and the negro know is a curse?

2. Since the rebels are fighting to protect slavery what will be left for them to fight for, when they shall have thus freed their slaves?

3. Since it is inhuman and contrary to the usages of warfare to employ negroes as soldiers will the very Christian Copperheads defend the very Christian rebels in employing them?

4. Since the negroes are perfectly useless except to consume rations and draw pay, are the rebels so overrun with rations and pay as to desire to support twice as many black as they now have white troops, knowing that they will not fight? or finally,

5. Have the rebels discovered that the black troops do very fair fighting?

ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

He is the Copperhead candidate for State Treasurer of Illinois, and, true to his party and its principles, made this remark at a Democratic mass meeting at Winchester on the 5th instant:

"*Five hundred thousand of our soldiers [gone from the battlefield to hell, in order to free the niggers!*"

The Winchester *Democrat* says:

"Mr. Stephens, the expression still more revolting and heinous was the fact that it was addressed to the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters, the wives and children, of as many of the gallant and glorious men who have offered up their lives cheerfully and willingly as a sacrifice upon the altar of their beloved country."

A Question of Veracity.

[From the Chicago Times, Oct. 6.]

Will some person authorized to do so deny in behalf of President Lincoln, that he offered General McClellan, through Hon. Frank P. Blair, sen., so recently as during the Niagara peace negotiations, either the command of the War Department, or an important command in the army? We do not ask what were the conditions accompanying the offer, but simply if the offer here made is the fact.—*Chicago Times.*

To which the poor old morning Abolition newspaper of publicity replies:

We do deny it. We pronounce it equally false and stupid. The President adhered to General McClellan through thick and thin. His sagacity discovered that he was a weak and timid commander. When President found that he was good for nothing except to write letters, he left him in the field, where he could have no points of time to gratify his political friends, and to please the Democratic leaders of the Republic. This step was not taken till the President's mind was firmly made up. The resolution then formed never afterward changed for one moment.

As Postmaster General Blair stated three or four days ago, in a speech in New York city, that Mr. Lincoln had "consented with General Grant to place General McClellan into the field as a check upon Grant," and as the poor old morning Abolition newspaper concern of this city may realize that there is a certain class of people who rush in where men of common sense fear to tread, having a reputation to lose, fear to tread.

[From F. P. Blair Senior's letter to the National Intelligencer.]

I went on this account, without consulting the President—without giving him, directly or indirectly, the slightest intimation of my object, and, of course, without his authority.

Through Mr. Barlow, as intimate personal and political friends of McClellan, I knew that he was not in the city, I let it be known that I would be gratified by an opportunity of conversing with him. He came to town and visited me in my lodgings at the Astor House. I had an hour's conversation with him; which I prefaced by telling him the position in which he would put me to by the fact of a very idle imposition and it seems singular to me that he should have hazarded such an assertion, when, with a very little thought, he could have ascertained whether it was true or false.

It is false in every particular. The salary of Presidents, like those of other officers on the civil list, is paid by warrants, regularly entered in the Register's office, where all these accounts are kept. Neither himself nor any other officer of the Government (except those actually employed on *foreign service*, for which special provision is made by law), has been paid in coin since the passage of the act authorizing the issue of legal tender notes. The President's salary has been regularly paid by draft on the Treasury in legal tender notes with the regular deduction of the fax on salaries. Such was certainly the case up to the 15th of August last, the date of my resignation as Register of the Treasury. It may not be irrelevant to state in this connection a fact well known to many officers of the Treasury, and upon the purses of the act imposing a tax upon salaries, a question was made whether it applied to the President and Cabinet; and that Mr. Lincoln peremptorily refused to have any exception made in his case—a determination in which the Cabinet agreed with him, and the deduction from all these salaries has ever since been made.

Very truly yours, L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Burlington, Vt., Tuesday morning, Oct. 4

Portrait of Lincoln.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio made one of his magnetic speeches in Sandusky last week, to a vast audience that inclined to every word of his oratory. In the midst of his powerful argumentation, he threw off a personal sketch of Abraham Lincoln, which will be recognized everywhere as life-like.

"I know Mr. Lincoln, and I for one claim to not at this hour a more patriotic, or sincere man living than that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is a plodding, but he sees daily into the heart of his friends, whose power is admitted, and whom I conversed the other day, the ablest United States Senate. Not even a little better at him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his foot down it is firm. He is conservative and strong with which our Generals take and steps, and like them, when he takes a city, he never gives it up. Firm as a rock, he is yet tender and kind hearted, he is a child of the people, and to him will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His mental power is not a weak and timid commander. When President found that he was good for nothing except to write letters, he left him in the field, where he could have no points of time to gratify his political friends, and to please the Democratic leaders of the Republic. This step was not taken till the President's mind was firmly made up. The resolution then formed never afterward changed for one moment.

Vallandigham vs Vallandigham.

We have been disposed hitherto to give "C. L. Vall." some credit for consistency; but we must desist. "Martyrs," like another class that we have heard of, should have "good memories." Our "martyr" said, in his recent speech at Sidney, Ohio:

"Now, gentlemen, it is a historical truth, in the beginning of this war, the South was divided. Our sole of South Carolina, therefore, a great majority of men opposed to secession. In Georgia nearly one-half of the people resisted secession. So Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee need of such secession by immediate majorities."

In his speech in Congress, on the 14th of January, 1863, he said:

"Secession began, civil war was imminent. It was no party insurrection; no temporary excitation to obstruct the execution of the laws in certain States; but a REVOLUTION, systematic, deliberate, determined, and with the consent of a *majority of the people of each State which seceded.*"

This citation will be found in a book entitled, "The Record of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham," published in 1863, as a Democratic campaign document.

Straws.

A vote was recently taken in the 80th Illinois, resulting as follows:

For Lincoln.....30
For McClellan.....0

This regiment is from Egypt, and shows what she would do were her soldiers allowed to vote.

The following vote was taken on board the Northern line steamer "Bill Henderson," on the 7th:

For Lincoln.....40
For McClellan.....14

A vote was taken on board the Burlington and Quincy train which arrived here yesterday morning, resulting as follows:

For Lincoln.....40
For McClellan.....0

Short but Effective Speech of Mr. Fenton.

On January 9th, 1863, Mr. Dunn rose in the House of Representatives and said:

I ask the unanimous consent of the House for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the transportation of troops, stores, and munitions of war from the States between the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and the city of Pittsburg.

Mr. Pendleton rose and said: "I object."

Objection being made the bill had to lie over.

☞ The Copperhead rumor that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has made propositions to General Sherman to secede from the Confederacy and bring the State of Georgia back into the Union on her own responsibility, turns out to have been founded on the fact that General Sherman had invited Governor Brown to come and talk with him, and Governor Brown declined. The public will perceive the distinction.

☞ Stale's alleged tender of a command to McClellan on behalf of Lincoln, if he would decline to run for the Presidency, appears to have been a suggestion by Stale unauthorized by Lincoln, that McClellan ask for a command and decline to run for the Presidency. The public will perceive the distinction.

☞ The Copperhead rumor of large rebel gains in Maine and Connecticut was founded on a clean and sweeping Union victory in both. The public will perceive the distinction.

☞ Rebel papers say that Longstreet rides Early and Beauregard relieves Hood. This is but temporary. The only men who can permanently relieve Early and Hood are McClellan and Pendleton.

AFRAID AT WINCHESTER.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 6.

Gen. Sheridan's glorious victory of the 19th ult. appears to be gaining in importance in its damaging effects on the rebellion, and in its influence on our cause elsewhere, as reports are continually coming in of the deserted panic-stricken condition of Early's army. There is a constant skirmish fight going on between our van and the enemy's rear guard, who are so near as to be able easily to distinguish and recognize each other. Gen. Sheridan is already looking at Lynchburg with hopeful eyes; and with a vanquished, demoralized and scattered foe in his front, and an army flushed with victory and all devoted to him, to carry out his plans, there appears to be some reason for his hope. Our soldiers, although in the very roughest of field service, or forced marches and short rations, are to the best of spirits, and express more pleasure in pursuing the enemy with barbed-ups than enjoying their well earned rest. All the while they are unvanquished foe in front.

Already is Winchester becoming an important post and a base of supplies. A post supply train is in process of organization, and extensive quartermaster and commissary supplies are daily expected. A train of wagons, under charge of a commissioned officer, with a sufficient escort, leaves every morning on a foraging expedition. An abundance of hay, straw and wood is found in the country, and our animals are thus supplied with food and our hospitals with comfort and warmth. These supplies are paid for on proof of loyalty.

The hospitals are in very finely organized condition, and the terrible sufferings of the wounded are thus greatly relieved. Among none could greater patience and fortitude be manifested than among them is shown by our hospital-bed heroes here.

In the midst of all these exertions for the relief of the wounded, the indefatigable efforts of other Government officials, there comes with its soft words of comfort and encouragement, with its informality and warm-hearted generosity, the blessings of that unparalleled sample of National charity, the *Sanitary Commission*. The agents of this benevolent Association are untiring in their efforts for the bestowal of every kind of convenience. They furnish the material for letters, and pay the postage of any soldier; they administer to the physical wants in nutrient and gentle stimulants, and they have on hand a supply of shirts and underclothing for his use. The Christian Commission is also represented here by very gentlemanly and faithful agents, but owning to a lack of facilities for transportation, have been peremptorily refused to have any exception made in his case—a determination in which the Cabinet agreed with him, and the deduction from all these salaries has ever since been made.

Very truly yours, L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Burlington, Vt., Tuesday morning, Oct. 4

Portrait of Lincoln.

Senator John Sherman of Ohio made one of his magnetic speeches in Sandusky last week, to a vast audience that inclined to every word of his oratory. In the midst of his powerful argumentation, he threw off a personal sketch of Abraham Lincoln, which will be recognized everywhere as life-like.

"I know Mr. Lincoln, and I for one claim to not at this hour a more patriotic, or sincere man living than that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is a plodding, but he sees daily into the heart of his friends, whose power is admitted, and whom I conversed the other day, the ablest United States Senate. Not even a little better at him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his foot down it is firm. He is conservative and strong with which our Generals take and steps, and like them, when he takes a city, he never gives it up. Firm as a rock, he is yet tender and kind hearted, he is a child of the people, and to him will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His mental power is not a weak and timid commander. When President found that he was good for nothing except to write letters, he left him in the field, where he could have no points of time to gratify his political friends, and to please the Democratic leaders of the Republic. This step was not taken till the President's mind was firmly made up. The resolution then formed never afterward changed for one moment.

A Terrible Gale on Lake Erie.

Loss of the Steamer Queen Wrecked at Point Pelee Island.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Oct. 6.]

Another steamer with loss of life must be added to the large number that has occurred on Lake Erie during the present season of navigation, and within the vicinity of Cleveland. The steamer Queen (formerly the Wisconsin), was last night wrecked on the piers east of our harbor, and four lives lost. The particulars of the disaster are as follows:

The Wisconsin was built in 1855, and was of 600 tons burden. She was one of the strongest and most powerful of her class on the lakes. She was owned by the Messrs. Winslow. She was employed in towing along the coast between Detroit and Buffalo, and was chartered by the Government, and converted into a revenue cutter.

She was last fitted out in Buffalo, and was on her first cruise, under command of Captain Ottinger. The Winslow carried a crew of twenty-seven men, including officers; her armament consisted of one ten-pound rifled gun and the necessary small arms.

She arrived here a day or two ago, and passed down the lake. The wind was blowing fresh from the Northwest, and after reaching a point some twelve miles below this port, the wind increased to a perfect gale, and Capt Ottinger turned round and put back to this port. In coming into the harbor all right she struck heavily on the bar at the mouth of their river and stuck. She was backed off so that she floated, but it was found that in striking on shore the after part of the keel had become so bent up that it came in contact with the propeller wheel, and rendered the machinery useless. She was then at the mercy of the wind, and was driven by the waves between the Railroad piers and went on to the spiles of the Lake Shore dock, inside from the Pittsburg Coal Pier across to Wheeler's Dining Hall. She was driven broadside on the spiles with tremendous force, knocking a hole in her side immediately.

All the officers and men, and Mr. S. B. Grosvenor, of Buffalo, who was on board, succeeded in reaching the spiles. This was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A portion of the men succeeded in getting from the spiles on to the piers in safety, but in the attempt four of them were washed off and drowned by the waves that were running entirely over the spiles. The names of those drowned were John Kelley, Quartermaster; John Fox, Coxswain; Timothy Lyons, steward; and Thomas Washington, boy.

The Captain and eleven men remained on the spiles from half past nine to one o'clock, the sea breaking entirely over them every minute, and the weather very cold. Capt. McKay, of the steamer City of Cleveland, hearing of the perilous situation of the wrecked men, determined to rescue them if possible. He lowered one of the steamer's boats to the dock, and taking the mate, Mr. George McKay, and the 1st engineer, Mr. Edwards, with him, succeeded in getting to the spiles. By great exertions he succeeded in taking off Capt. Wood, one of the boys on board.

Mr. Timothy Lyon, the seaman lost, leaves a wife and three children in Buffalo. He is said to have been the residence of any of the others lost.

The officers and men lost all their clothing and effects at first upward, but at last had not believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All his family are absent from home. All his private papers can never know. His patience in labor is beyond praise. He was formerly a navy man in the Erie County. At the head of the great nation, look at it; he has all the ills to sign passed by without his approval: no one can be pushed without his looking to receive his signature, and no persons without his hand. He will do what he says right, always just, we propose now to reflect to the Presidency, and Grant, as well as this, my countrymen, for McClellan, idle, incompetent, and as failing, would, in my opinion, be a terrible power trade.

McClellan's Duplicity.

Thus speaks the correspondent of the London *Post*, writing from the midst of the British blockade-runners and peace Democrat leaders of Saratoga Springs. He writes in the interest of the Democrats—those who favor a suspension of hostilities—to a rebel sympathizing paper in England. This is what he says:

[Saratoga Springs (Aug. 30 correspondence of the London *Post*.]

The McClellan party is unquestionably very strong, and it is the only party which has, and has had for some time, a thorough organization, and his friends think that even if Lincoln who can carry a majority of the electoral votes, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied with such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—Sec. 2, Chap. 200, Laws of 3d Session, 37th Congress, 2d Session, page 597, approved July 17th, 1862.

THE ILLINOIS SENATE.—The St. Louis *Democrat* alludes in complimentary terms to Col. Eastman, our candidate for the State Senate. It says:

Mr. Eastman, the candidate for State Senator, in the Chicago district, was a member of the last House of Representatives, and was, in fact, the leader of the Union side. By his versatility and courtesy he won the respect of his opponents, and by his tact, skill, knowledge of parliamentary rules and ability, the warm regard of friends. Mr. Eastman is a very liberally educated gentleman, and nearly allied by birth to some of the leading statesmen of the settled Old, New Hampshire. We have no doubt he will make his mark in the Senate.

☞ The Copperhead rumor of large rebel gains in Maine and Connecticut was founded on a clean and sweeping Union victory in both. The public will perceive the distinction.

The Public Debt

The progressive increase of the public debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th of July, when Mr. Fessenden took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5.....	$1,098,997,060	$12,495,940
July 19.....	1,099,498,000	14,256,564
July 26.....	1,705,998,000	14,256,564
July 30.....	1,805,233,384	12,650,339
Aug. 1.....	1,805,233,384	12,650,339
Aug. 9.....	1,843,649,025	14,811,000
Aug. 16.....	1,843,649,025	15,008,165
Aug. 23.....	1,859,976,274	15,008,165
Aug. 30.....	1,859,976,274	77,447,129
Sept. 30.....	1,909,423,725	421,770,642

Increase in 87 days.....$188,106,678 $8,262,603
Average increase per annum.....$2,151,000,000
Average rate of interest per annum, $4.50 per cent.

*In gold, $74,608,446; in currency, $97,159,197.

Governor Randall's Illustration.

Ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, made a speech at the great Union mass meeting in Indianapolis last Friday, from which we take an extract that brought down the house.

The platform, he said, was one thing; the platform with McClellan off it was another thing; and the candidate with his own platform was still another thing, while Pendleton was nothing—a blank. Which of the three things would the party be? It was impossible to tell. It reminded the speaker of a member in Wisconsin of the name of Bragg, a hand with three children at a birth—one was a boy, one a girl, and the other neither the one nor the other. A little four year old child looking with wonder at her little pets, when she eagerly inquired, "Ma, which one are you going to keep?" It was a serious question with the currency which they would keep, their Peace platform, their War candidate, or the two combined, which was equivalent to neither. I think of the many illustrations of the absurd and imbecile character of the Chicago Democracy that I have heard, that is the most expressive and truthful. It certainly received the hearty and hilarious approbation of the great crowd that heard it. A rousing response was called forth by the coincidence already alluded to, Vallandigham's arrest, employing his favorite phrase, "write in his own house and in his own bed," as though Mr. Vallandigham, it would have been more Democratic to have been caught in somebody else's house and some one else's bed!

The Law Regarding Aliens Who Have Been in Military Service.

In answer to numerous letters to publish the following Act relative to aliens, who have been discharged from military service:

And be it further enacted, That any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, either the regular or volunteer forces, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and that the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied with such proof of residence and good moral character as is now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States as aforesaid.—Sec. 2, Chap. 200, Laws of 3d Session, 37th Congress, 2d Session, page 597, approved July 17th, 1862.

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☞ The Copperhead rumor of large rebel gains in Maine and Connecticut was founded on a clean and sweeping Union victory in both. The public will perceive the distinction.

☞ Rebel papers say that Longstreet relieves Early and Beauregard relieves Hood. This is but temporary. The only men who can permanently relieve Early and Hood are McClellan and Pendleton.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Settlement of the Roman Question Near at Hand.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

The news of the settlement of the Roman question fell upon us, like most of Napoleon's diplomatic *coups*, with dramatic effect. The arrangement has been, in Italy, as in Rome, in all the Catholic States, is intense. No European question has the privilege of exciting people's passions to the same extent as this one, and for the moment all the political factions were going on for its settlement. During the dead calm which has taken place in European affairs, the French people were turning their attention to internal reforms, and it is suspected that it was to divert the attention of people from this point that the Emperor hastened to bring to a close the long discussion of this Roman question. Whether this be true or not, the effect is produced. A few questions will suffice to divert attention until the next session of the Corps Legislatif is over, and perhaps far beyond.

The removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence has already provoked in the former city not a few among the merchants and property holders, among those citizens who place their pockets above their patriotism; it has also caused an alarm at Naples, and it is doubtful if not even the capital removed to Rome or to their own city, they would rather see it remain at Turin. But with these exceptions the Italian people will be satisfied with the change. For, now over the question may be viewed elsewhere, to Italian will regard the removal to Florence as anything more than a temporary arrangement, to be followed at no remote period by a second removal to Rome. And to Florence, as a military point of view, is a much stronger point than Turin.

At the end of two years the French troops will have left Rome, and the Pope will be left face to face with his 200 000 temporal subjects. To keep these in check, and to prevent them from delivering Rome over to Victor Emanuel (for seven-eighths of this population is in favor of Italian unity), the Pope will be privileged to organize an army of foreign mercenaries, numbering ten or fifteen thousand men.

All this would look at first sight as if the situation was to be determined soon; but this is not the idea either of the Pope or of Italy. It is believed that when the Papal Government is left alone with its Italian subjects, that the passions which now agitate parties in Italy may be appeased; that a spirit of conciliation may arise, and that finally accommodation may be arrived at, which will prevent the two monarchies to reign at Rome. This is Napoleon's idea, and it certainly is his idea as Roman Catholic Government, or the present treaty would never have been made.

In the treaty which has just been signed, the Italian Government assumes the debts of those Papal States, the Marches and the Umbria, which have been detached from Rome and annexed to the dominions of Victor Emanuel. Thus France, for the first time, recognizes, in a direct way, the new nationality of these provinces.

The Liberal papers in France accept this solution of the Roman question with joy, and they are not sparing in their eulogiums of the Emperor. The principle of non intervention by the nations in the affairs of other nations, which has been so often violated by Napoleon, is now declared to be the rule of conduct which he will follow in future. The Liberal papers say that this principle will be applied to Mexico, and that the withdrawal of the French troops from that country will be the result of the new policy.

The Constitutionnel says that the Emperor has given the most solemn assurances that he will not intervene in the affairs of Germany, and that he will not oppose the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia.

The Pays says that the Emperor has declared that he will not oppose the annexation of Venetia to Italy.

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AMOUNTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN PER THE WIRE RED.

Received by

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley bush.
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Detroit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chicago	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley bush.
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Detroit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chicago	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1864.

Our bankers are all well supplied with money. Probably not within the past six months have there been more dollars within the vaults. This results from the reaction of the recent panic. Nearly all are withdrawn their money in a fright and secured it with securities until the excitement is over. In this way the banks have been receiving largely and paying out sparsely. But few, and only the very best class, of customers are now recognized as paper, for be sure that if even a brief maturities on the war, there would be no army of any magnitude left at the disposal of the Government by the 4th day of March next. The issue solemn and serious are words it is hard to say. There are those who discuss them, and who fail to place confidence in the assurance of a speedy close of the first in the commencement of the revolution, and who fail to see that the triumph of the Democratic party must end in peace

Special Notices.

Bachelor's (Upham's) Hair Dye.
60 CENTS A BOX.
JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor.
403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]
JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

[illegible]
JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IODINE.
Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

Special Notice.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHY-

[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
for the transaction of a general Commission and [illegible]
G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct 1, 1864

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
[illegible] Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
[illegible]

Proposals.

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock p. m. SATURDAY, October 15th, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, as follows:
[illegible]

Constitution Water.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

[illegible]

DIABETES

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

[illegible]

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

[illegible]

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION,

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1863.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1863, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1863, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured—soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly, J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1863.

[illegible]
WM. E. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WEATHERSFIELD, Conn., March 2, 1863.

[illegible]
LEONARD S. BURLOW.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, $1.00.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8
Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor: RICHARD J. OGLESBY
For Lieut. Governor: WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State: SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor: O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc.: NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

[illegible]

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
X—N. M. KNAPP.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

MESSRS. BROSS AND WELDON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Wm. Bross, Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, United States District Attorney, will address the people at the places and times named below, at 11 o'clock, noon. The Union men of the several towns will please designate the places and make all necessary arrangements for the meetings:

Effingham, Effingham county, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Newton, Jasper county, Thursday...... Oct. 13
Robinson, Crawford county, Friday...... Oct. 14
Marshall, Clark county, Saturday...... Oct. 15
Prairie City, Cumberland county, Monday...... Oct. 17
Charleston, Coles county, Tuesday...... Oct. 18
Tuscola, Douglas county, Wednesday...... Oct. 19
Danville, Vermilion county, Thursday...... Oct. 20
Champaign, Champaign county, Friday...... Oct. 21

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Duquoin, Perry Co...... Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Sparta, Randolph Co...... Thursday, Oct. 13.
Murphysboro, Jackson Co...... Friday, Oct. 14.
Cairo, Alexander Co...... Saturday, Oct. 15.
Marion, Williamson Co...... Monday, Oct. 17.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co...... Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Carmi, White Co...... Thursday, Oct. 20.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak with Gen. Oglesby, at the following places, as far down as Paris, Edgar county:

Carmi, White Co...... Thursday, Oct. 20.
Albion, Edwards Co...... Friday, Oct. 21.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co...... Saturday, Oct. 22.

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

Nashville, Washington Co...... October 12.
Clinton, DeWitt Co...... October 13.
Lincoln, Logan Co...... October 14.
Mattoon, Coles Co...... October 19.
Jonesboro, Union Co...... October 21.
Cairo, Alexander Co...... October 22.
Benton, Franklin Co...... October 24.
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co...... October 26.
Carmi, White Co...... October 28.
Equality, Gallatin Co...... October 31.
Harrisburg, Saline Co...... November 1.
Vienna, Johnson Co...... [illegible]
Metropolis, Massac Co...... [illegible]

GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General John M. Palmer and Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell will speak at the following places:

Champaign City, Champaign co., Saturday, Oct. 15.
Sullivan, Moultrie co., Monday...... Oct. 17.
Charleston, Coles co., Tuesday...... Oct. 18.
Paris, Edgar co., Wednesday...... Oct. 19.
Danville, Vermilion co., Thursday...... Oct. 20.
Tuscola, Douglas co., Friday...... Oct. 21.

Major General Palmer and Hon. S. M. Cullom will speak as follows:

Metamora, Woodford co., Saturday...... Oct. 22.
Fremont, Tazewell co., Monday...... Oct. 24.
Washington, Tazewell co., Tuesday...... Oct. 25.
Atlanta, Logan co., Thursday...... Oct. 27.

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Quincy, Adams co., Monday...... Oct. 31.
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday...... Nov. 1.
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday...... Nov. 2.
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday...... Nov. 3.
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday...... Nov. 4.
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday...... Nov. 5.

GEN. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH'S APPOINTMENTS.

Milburn, Wednesday evening...... Oct. 12.
McHenry, Thursday evening...... Oct. 13.
Harvard, Friday evening...... Oct. 14.

JUDGE SCATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak at the following places, down to Paris, Edgar county:

Carmi, White county...... Oct. 20
Albion, Edwards county...... Oct. 21
Mt Carmel, Wabash county...... Oct. 22
Olney, Richland county...... Oct. 24
Newton, Jasper county...... Oct. 25
Prairie City, Cumberland county...... Oct. 26
Marshall, Clark county...... Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar county...... Oct. 28

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS—A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Governor Yates and Judge William Pitt Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Aledo, Mercer county...... Wednesday, Oct. 12
Rock Island, Rock Island county, Thursday, Oct. 13
Cambridge, Henry county...... Friday, Oct. 14
Morris, Grundy county...... Saturday, Oct. 15
Pontiac, Livingston county...... Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria county...... Wednesday, Oct. 19

DeKALB COUNTY MEETINGS.

At Mass meetings in DeKalb county, C. Ellwood, Esq., and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak as follows:

Franklin...... Friday Evening, October 14.
Shabbona Grove...... Saturday evening, October 15.

GEN. A. C. FULLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Champaign City, Champ'n Co., Wednesday, Oct. 12
Princeton, Bureau Co., Thursday...... Oct. 13
Lacon, Marshall Co. Friday...... Oct. 21
Middleport, Iroquois Co., Saturday...... Nov. 5

HON. C. B. DENIO'S AND COL. STEPHEN G. HICKS' APPOINTMENTS.

Pinkneyville, Perry county...... Wednesday, Oct. 12
Ashley, Washington county...... Thursday, Oct. 13.
Kinmundy, Marion county...... Saturday, Oct. 15.
Datoka, Marion county...... Monday, Oct. 17.

HON. BURTON C. COOK'S APPOINTMENTS.

Junction, DuPage county...... Oct. 15.
Plainfield, Will county...... Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county...... Oct. 21.
Union, LaSalle county...... Oct. 24.

MASS MEETINGS IN DeKALB COUNTY.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

East Paw Paw...... Wednesday, October 12.
Franklin...... Friday, October 14.
Shabbona Grove...... Saturday, October 15.
Somonauk...... Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich...... Wednesday, October 19.

C. Z. METZNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Dundee, Kane county...... October 12.
Elgin, Kane county...... October 13.
Turner, DuPage county...... October 14.
Mendota, LaSalle county...... October 18.
Kewanee, Henry county...... October 19.
Ottawa, LaSalle county...... October 20.

JOHN J. BENNETT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Toulon, Stark Co...... Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co...... Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co...... Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshall Co...... Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co...... Friday, Oct. 28.

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieutenant-Governor Hoffman, Major Stevenson and other German speakers will speak at German mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Edwardsville...... Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Highland...... Thursday, Oct. 13.
Trenton...... Friday, Oct. 14.
Belleville...... Monday, Oct. 17.
Alton...... Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A. T. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS.

A. T. Stone, recently from Louisiana, will speak as follows:

Geneseo...... Thursday evening, Oct. 13th.
Cambridge...... Friday, Oct. 14th.
Woodhull...... Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15th.
Andover...... Saturday evening, Oct. 15th.
Moorestown...... Monday afternoon, Oct. 17th.
Colona...... Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 18th.
Phenix...... Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 19th.
Atkinson...... Thursday evening, Oct. 20th.
Kewanee...... Friday, Oct. 21st.
Galva...... Saturday evening, Oct. 22d.

A New Metal.

A London letter thus describes a new metal, possessing wonderful properties:

"Go to Bath!" is a common British objurgation. The savans of England have gone to Bath, to attend the meeting of the British Association. Sir Charles Lyell, as President, made the opening address, on Thermal Springs, Bath being famous for some very hot ones. Capt. Speke, the African explorer, was present, but in an interval went out shooting, and in getting over a bridge discharged his gun into his own breast, and was instantly killed. Bishop Colenso was received with great applause, and made a short speech in favor of the metric system of weights and measures. There is to be a paper read on the new metal magnesium—a metal of the color of tin and almost the lightness of cork. One of its properties is that it burns, not only, like steel wire, in oxygen, but in the open air, and with a light so intense that it can be seen twenty miles at sea. It is in intensity all but sunshine, and can be used in taking photographs. A bit of wire, lighted in a candle, lights up a room with wonderful brilliancy. I believe there are large deposits of magnesia in New Jersey, from which this wonderful metal could be made with great facility. It is proposed to use it for ships, being lighter than wood and not liable to foul like iron; but what if such a ship should catch fire?

☞ McClellan was nominated by the Chicago Convention simply because he was a failure. If he had succeeded as a soldier, he would no more have been nominated than Grant would have been, or Sherman, or Sheridan. The Convention did not want a fighting man—it wanted a peace man.

THE ANDERSONVILLE POST OF-FICE.

The following touching lines, descriptive of an incident in the Pen of Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are attributed to G. H. Hollister, Esq., of Litchfield, Conn. The war has yet elicited nothing of sadder interest:

No blanket round his wasted limbs,
Under the rainy sky he slept;
While pointing his envenomed shafts,
Around him, Death, the archer, crept.
He dreamed of hunger and held out
His hand to clutch a little bread—
That a white angel with a torch,
Among the living and the dead,
Seemed bearing, smiling as he went;
The vision waked him, and he spied
The post-boy, followed by a crowd
Of famished prisoners, who cried
For letters—letters from their friends.
Crawling upon his hands and knees,
He heard his own name called, and lo!
A letter from his wife he sees!

Gasping for breath, he shrieked aloud,
And lost in nature's blind eclipse,
Faltering amid the suppliant crowd,
Caught it and pressed it to his lips.
A guard who followed, red and wroth,
And flourishing a rusty brand,
Reviled him with a taunting oath,
And snatched the letter from his hand.
"First pay the postage, whining wretch!"
Despair has made the prisoner brave.
"I can give you back my money, sir!
I am a dying—not a slave!
You took my money and my clothes;
Take my life too—but let me know
How Mary and the children are,
And I will bless you as I go."

The very moonlight through his hands,
As he stood supplicating, shone,
And his sharp features shaped themselves
Into a prayer, and such a tone
Of anguish there was in his cry
For wife and children, that the guard—
Thinking upon his own—passed by,
And left him, swooning on the sward.
Beyond the "dead line" fell his head—
The eager sentry knew his mark,
And with a crash the bullet sped
Into his brain, and all was dark.
But when they turned his livid cheek
Up toward the light, the pale lips smiled,
Kissing a picture fair and meek
That held in either hand a child.

HOW AND WHERE TREASON BEGAN ITS WORK.

Its Culmination in the Present Rebellion—Who are Now Aiding the Rebels in Arms—The Chicago Platform and Gen. McClellan—A Searching and Patriotic Letter from Major General Wool.

TROY, Oct. 4, 1864.

To the Hon. John A. Griswold, Member of the United States Congress:

DEAR SIR: You have my thanks for a copy of the New York *World* of the 14th ultimo, containing an untruthful article relating to myself. I have no time to notice it at the present moment, but may do so at a future day. Meanwhile, you will please accept the following remarks:

It is more than four years since a Democratic Convention met, first at Charleston, subsequently at Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The prominent leaders of this Convention from the South (so-called Democrats) were the political disciples of John C. Calhoun. As declared by Rhett, of South Carolina, since 1830 the purpose was entertained by them to separate the Southern States from the Union. Their idea was to make cotton king, which, "in a few years," said Rhett, "would rule the world." Foiled in several previous attempts to accomplish their object, they determined as a last resort to divide the Democratic party and run two candidates for President, that the Republicans might elect their candidate, Abraham Lincoln, whom they had denounced as "an Abolitionist." In this they succeeded. The faction of the Southern States nominated the then Vice-President, Mr. Breckinridge; the faction of the Northern States nominated Senator Douglas. The result was the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. In the following December, the State of South Carolina, assigning the election of Mr. Lincoln as a justifiable cause for the act, seceded from the Union, and this without the slightest effort on the part of the President, James Buchanan, to prevent it.

Thus commenced this nefarious Rebellion, encouraged and assisted by a majority of the Democratic Cabinet of President Buchanan. John B. Floyd, his Secretary of War, a defaulter for a large amount in his own State, (Virginia,) robbed the Northern States of arms and ammunition, and transferred them to the Southern States, at the same time ordering the greater part of the army to the most distant frontier posts. Thompson, his Secretary of the Interior, robbed the Treasury, as reported, of eight hundred thousand dollars in Indian bonds. Toucey, his Secretary of the Navy, to prevent interference with the rebel ports, ordered the United States ships of war to Europe and other distant regions. Cobb, his Secretary of the Treasury, violated his oath of office and joined the rebels, after nearly bankrupting the Treasury and ruining the national credit. Black his Attorney General, was his friend and confidential adviser, and no less guilty in his encouragement of the South in their rebellious scheme than the President.

Of such men called Democrats—with the exception of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, and Joseph Holt, Postmaster General—was composed the Cabinet of the Democratic President, James Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan was himself, the devoted friend of ex-Vice President John C. Calhoun, who, in consequence of a quarrel with President Jackson and his Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, abandoned his party, and was the bitter enemy of Jackson. Mr. Calhoun became a nullifier, and after he defeated the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Minister at the Court of St. James, resigned his Vice Presidency and returned to South Carolina, where he was received with open arms. Then he declared, having given up in despair his aspirations for the Presidency, that the fact was no longer to be concealed that henceforth the Southern States, *if retained in the Union*, would be only hewers of wood and drawers of water for the North. To this he would never consent. He proclaimed the scheme of forming a grand slave Confederacy that was to make cotton king and "rule the world." Not long after, military schools were established in the Southern States, secret associations formed, and finally the Knights of the Golden Circle organized to carry into execution the great plan of the Democratic conspirators of the Southern States. Reference is here made to Mr. Calhoun in order to show the origin of secession, and establish the fact of the determination of the Southern Democracy to separate the Southern from the Northern States, dating back more than thirty years ago, and also to show that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was not the cause but the *pretext* for accomplishing their long-meditated designs.

To aid in consummating the treasonable scheme, we had in five States such Democratic representative leaders as Buchanan of Pennsylvania; Pierce of New Hampshire; Cushing of Massachusetts; Seymour of Connecticut; the Woods of New York; Vallandigham and Pendleton of Ohio; Bright and Voorhees of Indiana; Gwin of California, and Lane of Oregon,—all prominent Democrats and sympathizers with the South. During the rebellion we have seen these same men, with many other Democratic leaders of the North, favoring the rebels, and making partisan warfare upon the Government of the United States. The sympathizers and workers for secession at the North have done all in their power to prevent the patriots of the free States from prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union, by discouraging enlistments and encouraging desertions.

It was these so-called Democrats of the North who co-operated with those of the South, the steadfast friends of Jeff. Davis, but the enemies of their country, who, under the name of Democrat, inaugurated and managed the Chicago Convention. The leaders were counseled and advised by Thompson, Sanders, Holcomb and Clay, all rebels, having their headquarters in Canada—the confidential friends and agents of the traitor Jeff. Davis. They presented a platform, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention, for the guidance of its candidate for the Presidency. Major-General McClellan, who, having previously approved the platform, accepted the nomination. The acceptance of the nomination from the Convention whose platform was approved, if not dictated, by the rebels, traitors in every sense of the term to the Union, will avail General McClellan no more in his race for the Presidency under the cognomen of "Democrat," than the appendage to his name of "Napoleon" aided him in his peninsular campaign. In the latter case the compliment, if such it may be called, did not even inspire him so much with the love of glory or distinction, if his officers are to be believed, as to induce him to place himself under fire to watch the operations of his different corps during the many battles in which they were engaged. With the unlimited confidence of the President and his Cabinet, having the control of all the resources at their disposal, with "a splendid army" of one hundred and twenty thousand strong, increased to one hundred and fifty-eight thousand as reported by the Adjutant General of the army, the goal was within the reach of Gen. McClellan, but he knew not how to grasp it. He possessed "the sword of Scanderbeg, but could not wield it." He neither comprehended the value of time, nor the advantage of prompt action and celerity of movement. His encamping in the swamps of the river Warwick, and the mud in front of Yorktown, for a month besieging the place, permitting its rebel garrison to be increased from nine thousand to over one hundred thousand men, as he represented (the rebels say only seventy thousand), and then allowing them to escape from Yorktown unobserved, was no less fatal to him as a commander than the result was disastrous to his army—at the same time it disappointed and depressed the hopes of every patriot throughout the Union. With advantages that few Generals ever possessed, he signally failed.

General McClellan expects to be President under a nomination from the Convention whose leaders sympathize with the Southern rebels, and whose platform was dictated by traitors calling themselves Democrats. His friends say he repudiated the platform in his letter of acceptance. Can any one doubt, if the leaders in electing him, no matter what he may have said in that letter, that he will be governed by the Chicago platform? It appears by the New York *Daily News*, the organ of the peace men, that the platform was approved by the General two months before the Convention met at Chicago. The editor says:

"Early in July last—we have it upon the authority of a delegate from Indiana, who was selected by the delegation from his State to act as one of the Committee to inform the candidate of the action of the Convention—the platform, with its peace planks, almost word for word as adopted, was presented to General McClellan, and was by him approved, both in its letter and spirit."

Under such circumstances, coming from the source it does, the truth of the statement cannot be doubted. *The General is bound by his plighted faith to be governed by the platform, should he be elected.* To violate it, he would exhibit more courage than most men possess.

Allow me to ask, is there a Democrat who voted for Senator Douglas for President, that will vote for any candidate who accepts a nomination from a Convention that sympathizes with the rebels, and which was dictated by Southern traitors in the formation of its platform. I hope there is not one. Although Douglas was defeated in his election by the Southern Democracy, and a few Democrats in the North who co-operated with them, he was one of the first to declare his attachment to the Union and his readiness to sacrifice all he possessed with life itself, if need be, to protect and defend the Republic in its unity and integrity.

In conclusion. I will simply remark that I belong to no party, whether Democrat Whig, Republican, or any other, that is not for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, without compromises or lines of demarcation, and which is not in favor of the prosecution of the war until the rebels lay down their arms, and are willing to submit to the laws and Constitution of the United States. Respectfully yours, JOHN E. WOOL.

A REBEL LETTER.

How the People of Petersburg Bear Shelling.

A letter from a rebel officer in Petersburg, dated in August, has been communicated to the London *Morning Herald*. The writer says:

"The shelling of Petersburg has been much slackened within the last two weeks. Now, often not more than half a dozen shells are thrown into the city in the course of twenty-four hours; but still it would not be prudent for families to return to their homes. Many of the wealthiest people are in tents on the outskirts of the town. You have no idea how well ladies have accommodated themselves to this mode of life. Except on Saturday, I was in Petersburg on the last shelling of any extent. I had been in bed and was nearly asleep when a shell passed by the window of my room and crashed into a neighboring house, of course waking me fully. For half an hour the shells came into town every few minutes. Although several houses in the neighborhood of where I was were struck, none came nearer to me than the yard; at the best it is not pleasant. Now, is it not barbarous, this shelling of a city in the middle of the night, when no object beyond killing women and children can be gained? Friday last, for the first time, I visited the lines. At the time there was no firing, and officers walked with impunity over the hills in the rear of and on the breastworks less than a hundred yards from the Yankee lines. Had the firing opened, of course I would have made for the trenches as rapidly as possible. These unauthorized truces are queer affairs. When in the heat of the day the firing has sensibly slackened, some soldier holds up a paper on a bayonet, to intimate a desire to exchange. The same is done on the other side. The firing gradually stops on that part of the line; pickets are thrown forward by both belligerents, and for a few hours all is quiet; finally, some one, not being able to resist a tempting shot, tries it; then the pickets run to their holes, and all officers on the hills or breastworks skedaddle to the trenches, from which, if they are on curiosity duty only, as I was, they get out perhaps not until night. Fortunately there was no attempt at firing during my visit, and I had ample opportunity to inspect a portion of the lines, and in such full view that I could see the Yankee heads above their fortifications."

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.
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KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago.)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

PIG IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
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2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

CHARLES CLARK & CO.,
83 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES
Of every style, finish and price. The NEW ARMY WATCH is a splendid article that pleases every one. [illegible]
Price $11.00 to Agents.
For List and Circular send stamp.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano-forte Playing
Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.
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Richardson's New Method for the Piano.
Price $3 75. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston. Sent by mail, post paid.

IN CHANCERY—In Chambers, Wednesday, the twenty first day of September, in the twenty-eight year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and in the year of Our Lord 1864. [illegible]
A. GRANT, Registrar.
JOHN LEVACK—Take notice, that if you do not answer or demur to the bill pursuant to the above order, [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1864.
[illegible]
ROBERT LAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct 4 1864.
BUILDING WANTED FOR UNITED STATES.
I wish to rent a large warehouse, with offices complete, for the use of the Medical Purveyor U. S. Army. [illegible]
J. A. POTTER, Col. and Dep't Q. M.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S,
101 Washington street, Chicago.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.
[illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES
paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, [illegible]

GREGG & HUGHES
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians
[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
James' Hospital, 86 Custom House Street, New Orleans, La.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1850.]
Has removed to Chicago, and permanently located an Office at
86 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
For the Treatment of Private Diseases.

The world abounds in worthless humbugs and quack doctors. [illegible]

[illegible]

"CINCINNATI, July 5, 1863.
[illegible]
J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, and previously Professor of Chemistry and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans Southern Messenger, a medical journal, says of Dr. James:

[illegible]

Dr. James has been treating diseases of the genital or sexual organs in New Orleans fifteen years, and for the last three years in this city; and without egotism Dr. James announces to the afflicted that he has within the last fifteen years, treated more diseases, both chronic and recent (of a private nature), successfully, than any other physician in the United States.

[illegible]

Medicinal.

[illegible]
Dr. James' office and parlors, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, up stairs. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Sundays, when open in the forenoon.
Consultations confidential.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure disease arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goiter, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM
Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

G. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity,
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO.
☞ For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

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Western Agency, 57 Washington St., Chicago
CASH CAPITAL......$125,000.
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FOR THE
PEOPLE.
DEDICATED TO
All Who Seek Health
AND DESIRE TO KNOW
HOW TO SECURE IT.
For Upward of Twelve Years
THE SUCCESS OF
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
Has been a marked feature in the Medical History of the country, and their celebrity continues daily increasing.

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FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS,
NOT A BEVERAGE, BUT A MEDICINE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
IN EITHER OLD OR YOUNG.
GOOD ALIKE FOR THE INFANT AND THE AGED.
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhea, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the masses of intoxicating excitement. But

A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.
A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.

It is not fixed up to be palatable to the taste; but is most acceptable to a disordered stomach, and one bottle will cure the
WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.
WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.
FOR FEVER AND AGUE
IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,
AND FOR
BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,
AND LIVER COMPLAINT
AND LIVER COMPLAINT
is a blessing and a prize.
WE GUARANTEE IT IN EVERY CASE.

It will stop distress, after eating, in one minute, and to those who have lived on Graham bread and plain diet for years, we say

"BE OF GOOD CHEER,"

eat you may eat as hearty as you please, and follow by one teaspoonful of the "Cure." We care not how bad a dyspeptic you have been, we will guarantee you no trouble from your hearty meal.

Does your food rise on your Stomach?
Do you taste it for hours after eating?
Have you Heartburn, Sick Headache and Languor?
Are you Weak, Debilitated, no Appetite, no Life?
Are you Weary from rising until retiring, no anxiety for business, no disposition to Exertion, constant desire for Repose?
Are you Distressed by all nourishing food?
Are you constantly in Pain from Indigestion, must take purgative pills, and then worse than before?
THIS IS ALL DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
AND COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE
☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE
Therefore, depend upon this
WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
WHENEVER YOU ARE DYSPEPTIC.

For Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, and for the speedy cure of any kind of disorder that originates or proceeds from a disordered state of the
STOMACH AND BOWELS.

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
G. G. CLARK & CO.
Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LORD & SMITH
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
23 Lake Street, Chicago.
General Depot,
23 Lake-st., Chicago.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

THE CITY.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has the largest and best circulation of any weekly journal in the West, and is a most excellent medium for advertising. To the land owner who wishes to dispose of his farm; the stock grower who wants to sell his cattle; the manufacturer his farm utensils; and, in fact, to all who wish to deal with the agriculturist, artisan or merchant, the columns of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE afford an unrivalled medium to present his claims to the patronage of the public. It is safe to say that every advertisement which appears in a single edition of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE will have at least one hundred thousand readers, and among a class of people that are looking for the information which advertisements convey. An advertisement inserted in a single edition will be sure to return the cost fourfold. Try it this be not so. Any advertisements intended for this week's edition, should be left at the counting room as early as 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.—William McCarty and Sam Johnson, two well known roughs, were found fighting in a saloon on Wells street, on Sunday evening. When arrested they threatened violence. Held to bail in $100 each in the Police Court.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Union Club Rooms (Metropolitan Hall) will be open this evening, and election returns from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio will be read as fast as received. It is expected that the result in each State will be indicated by 10 o'clock.

BURGLARY.—Patrick Hanna, a whisky drinking Hibernian, who "lives by his wits," on Saturday night broke into the house at No. 132 Van Buren street, and stole from under the pillow of a boarder $35 in money and a watch. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

HELD TO BAIL.—Michael Downey, a soldier belonging to the 27th Illinois infantry, was found on Sunday night very much intoxicated, and breaking the windows of a saloon on Kinzie street. He drew a revolver on the officer who arrested him. He got knocked down in the street and bound over in $400 bail in the Police Court.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.—The special attention of the trade is called to the advertisement of the new wholesale dry goods house of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, which appears in our columns to-day. Their store, in Cobb's new block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue, lately completed, is one of the finest in the city.

LARCENY.—Geo. Hall, a workman employed in the Sherwood cattle yards, was charged in the Police Court yesterday, by a man named William Anderson, with the theft of his carpet bag from the train between Fort Wayne and Crestline. The carpet bag contained clothing and other articles valued at $25. He was held to bail in the sum of $300, to appear at the Circuit Court.

ELECTION AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—To-day the members of the Pennsylvania regiment stationed in the city hold an election at Camp Douglas, where they will cast their ballots for all the candidates they would be entitled to vote for if at home. The boys will cast an almost solid Union vote, and we trust that no man will fail to be at the polls.

CONFIDENCE.—Another confidence game was practiced yesterday, on a victim from Ottawa, who on arriving in Chicago met a "nice man" near the depot and was honey-fugled out of only twenty dollars. The scene was laid in Portland block where the agreeable gentleman had an office, &c. Victim waited the usual time, and went off congratulating himself that he had bought wisdom so cheaply.

THEFT.—Thomas Wilson was brought up yesterday in the Police Court charged with the theft of $35 from the pocket of his companion, John Richardson. They went together to the boarding house of Mrs. Duffy, No. 173 North Water street—where Richardson became intoxicated, and while sleeping off the effects Wilson was seen to take his money from his pocket. He was held in the sum of $600 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

YOUNG LADIES' FAIR.—There will be a fair under the supervision of a young Miss, this Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr. S. P. Warner, No. 234 Michigan avenue, between Peck and Eldridge courts, the entire proceeds to be devoted towards purchasing fuel for the poor soldiers' families during the coming winter. It is hoped that residents of that section of the city will liberally patronize the above.

WILL OF THE LATE ALLEN ROBBINS.—The will of the late Allen Robbins passed probate yesterday in the County Court. The property is valued at $201,000 of which $17,000 is personal. The whole of the property is left to his brother—George S. Robbins—except a legacy of $10,000 to each of his three sisters, $5,000 to a nephew, and settlement of debts. The probate stamps amount to $197.10. George S. Robbins, George A. Robbins, and John Allen Yale are appointed executors.

NEW ROUTE TO MADISON—CHANGE OF TIME.—An express train has just been placed on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern Railroad, to run via Harvard, Caledonia and the Beloit and Madison Branch to the capital of Wisconsin. The train leaves the Depot, on West Kinzie street, at 4:15 p. m., and reaches Madison at 10:30 p. m. Cars are also run by this train to Janesville, on the main line. This train leaves Madison on return at 7:30 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 1:30 p. m. Accommodation train for Woodstock leaves at 5:00 p. m. The 10:00 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. trains run as usual.

WIDE AWAKES, RALLY!—A grand rally of Wide Awakes will be held in Lincoln Hall this evening, at 7½ o'clock sharp. The Clubs will go into permanent organization. Let there be a rousing attendance. The organization has been postponed for some time, while the draft was in progress, but that is now nearly over, and the Union men of the city can turn unobstructedly to the work of making ready for the triumphal procession which shall carry Lincoln again into the White House on the popular vote. Let there be no hanging back. The time is short. Scarce a month now intervenes between this and the election, which shall decide—probably for all future time—the fate of our beloved country. 'Tis a great issue at stake; it is worthy of our utmost exertions. Let us be up and doing; our enemies—the enemies of the Union—are organized for the effort. Let not the contest be lost through our supineness. "Up, boys, and at them!"

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Mercantile Association was held last evening at their rooms on Dearborn street. The subject of shippers' risks formed the prominent matter of the deliberations. After some discussion the following preamble and resolution offered by the Secretary, Merrill Ladd, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The recent action on the part of most of the Railroads centering in this city, in regard to the peculiar form of receipts given for merchandise, and the long and increased list of goods marked "Owner's Risk," calls for some concert of action on the part of this Association; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of investigating the grievance referred to in the above preamble to report at the next meeting of the Association what action is necessary to remedy the grievance complained of.

J. H. Bowen, P. H. Willard and C. H. Beckwith were appointed such committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SEVENTH WARD.—As may be seen elsewhere, the quota of the Seventh Ward has been filled, and those men who were drafted have received from the Provost-Marshal a clearance certificate. This ward had to provide 87 men to fill the quota; and as it was composed almost entirely of laboring men, the prospect two weeks since was rather slim. By dint, however, of determined unity of action on the part of the residents, of all political faiths, they have been successful. Republicans and Democrats—"Abolitionists" and "Copperheads"—all joined together, without jealousy or bickering, in response to "Father Abraham's" call to enroll our armies in the field; and now the Seventh Ward stands clear on the national records, and without a single man having been drafted. For recruiting purposes nearly $24,000 was raised, chiefly in subscriptions from laboring men, and this they have expended in bounties to recruits—a high premium being given to those who recruited from their own Ward. Much credit is due the Committee, which consisted of Aldermen Sherwin and Comisky, Avery Moore, S. K. Dow, Josiah Bross, S. F. White, T. Clowry, George Young, and others. They all worked with a will, and they labored not in vain. Let them be honored.

ANOTHER GREAT BANK SAFE.—F. W. Pratt, No. 13 Lasalle street, shipped, on Saturday, to the First National Bank of Galesburg, one of their largest size Great American Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with inside Burglar Chest and the celebrated Covert Dial Bank Lock. This Safe was received in store after five o'clock on Wednesday and sold before nine o'clock on Thursday morning. Bankers are very generally buying this make and sending their old ones to Mr. Pratt to sell. The Great American Safes are acknowledged by bankers to be unsurpassed in strength, neatness, and all the other essentials of a first-class safe. Since the Sterling Bank robbery of $40,000, bankers are beginning to examine their old make of Safes, to see if they are such as were represented to them when bought.

The First National Bank of Batavia, Illinois, say in a letter to Mr. Pratt: "The big safe came all right, and is doing us a good service. We like it more and more every time we look at it. We sleep soundly every night, and have no dreams of robbers. It is the biggest thing in this town." Wm. H. Holmes, Esq., Treasurer of the State of Iowa, at Des Moines, who bought one weighing four tons, says: "We like the Safe, it is just what we wanted, and for finish, strength, and convenience is not surpassed by any Safe I have ever seen, all who have examined it are delighted with it." Sharp, wide awake bankers now-a-days, will not buy safes of old makers, who have made them for twenty years without changing in any particular. D. Diebold, Bahmann & Co., the manufacturers receive great credit and large patronage for the late improvements and elegant finish introduced by them in their safes.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Additions Needed to the Fund—A Series of Festivals to be Held.

Pursuant to a call published in the TRIBUNE, a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church, the Vice-President Mrs. Dickinson, in the chair, to take into consideration means to replenish the treasury of the institution, which is found to be in a very exhausted condition. The objects of the meeting were explained to the members by the chair, who stated that it had been suggested to commence a fair in aid of the object in view, and that a committee had been appointed to discuss the advisability of the scheme.

Mrs. Doremburst said that a series of tea parties, in which each lady provided her own table, had proved very successful at Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Ramsey, in behalf of the Committee, reported that their meeting was not so largely attended as was expected, and those present thought it wiser to bring the matter before the Board.

The advisability of preparing a series of Tableaux, in addition to the proposed suppers or teas, was also discussed at length; as was also the subject of vocal and instrumental concerts.

Mrs. Bliss moved that there be three evenings entertainment, the first of which should be a tea party. Carried unanimously.

Upon motion the following programme was determined upon:

First Evening—Tea Party and Old Folks' Kitchen.

It was resolved that Miss Hamill, Miss Mary L. Sayers, Mrs. Shackford and Mrs. Cushing be appointed a committee of investigation with regard to the selection of tableaux for the second evening's entertainment, which tableaux will be given in addition to an old folks' kitchen.

Mrs. Bradwell, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Hoyt were appointed a similar committee on the tea party.

A committee consisting of Miss Hamill, Miss Mary L. Sayers, Mrs. Lunt and Mrs. Stoughton was appointed to arrange the third evening's entertainment.

The Board then adjourned until 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, when a meeting will be held to take final action on the subject. It is hoped that every member will be present.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Examination of Teachers—Orders of the Day—Evening Services—Sabbath School Anniversary.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Kingsley in the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. K. Bibbins, after which the report of the Book Concern and exhibit of the Book Agents in New York were presented and placed on file.

The report of the commissioners of the Clark Seminary was submitted and referred to the Educational Committee.

Rev. J. W. Riley, D. D., editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was introduced and cordially received by the Conference.

The 11th question was then taken up, "Have all the preachers' characters examined?" and Rev. J. Tillison, presiding elder of the Mt. Morris district, reported the condition of his charge to be very prosperous. The following characters were passed on and they were continued: Rev. J. Gibson, A. W. Paige, S. Gaver, C. F. Wright, William Cone, O. Hutchins, Benj. Close, J. W. Davidson, M. H. Plumb, C. M. Webster, Luke Hitchcock, W. T. Harlow, B. H. Cartwright, W. H. Smith, James McClane, changed to superannuary.

The Mendota district was next taken up, and the presiding elder, Rev. R. Q. Fuller, gave a most encouraging report. The following were continued: Rev. R. Q. Fuller, W. C. Willing, A. S. W. McCausland, James Martin (changed to supernumerary), W. M. Foreman, Boyd Lowe, Geo. Lovesee, Jacob Hartman, Rich'd Wake, J. W. Agard, (changed to superannuated.)

The Joliet district was next taken up, and the presiding elder, Rev. H. Crews, reported favorably on its condition. The following were examined and continued: Revs. H. Crews, S. A. W. Jewett, C. C. Best, (changed to supernumerary condition, and Freeport Conference) S. Stover, E. Stone, (changed to supernumerary), without appointment) E. N. Morse, R. K. Bibbins, J. S. David, Geo. Wallace, R. Wright, D. J. Winslow, S. G. Havermale, T. C. Youngs, (changed to supernumerary) and S. G. Lathrop.

The report of the Northwestern Female College was referred to the Educational Committee.

On motion, Rev. O. B. Thayer, of the Mt. Morris District, was declared withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a committee appointed to obtain his parchments.

The consideration of the 8th question was resumed, and the case of Rev. D. C. Howard was taken up. The committee to whom it was referred reported in favor of permitting him to recall his withdrawal, and that his character be allowed to pass.

On motion the report was received and adopted. Rev. Robt. Wright was change from the effective to the supernumerary relation without an appointment.

On motion the order for the day was taken up, and the communication from New York on the slavery question was read by the Secretary. The following is the communication:

To the Rock River Conference:

The following resolutions relating to a change of the general rule on slavery were adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its session held in the city of Philadelphia, in May, 1864:

Resolved, By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences assembled, that we recommend the amendment of the general rule on slavery, so that it shall read "slaveholding, buying or selling slaves."

Resolved, That we recommend the suspension of the Fourth Restrictive Rule, for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution.

(Signed) W. L. HARRIS, Sec'y.

The communication was adopted unanimously—yeas 115, nays none.

The Directors of the Rosehill Cemetery donated, through Dr. Tiffany, a lot to the Conference.

On motion of Dr. Tiffany, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Rosehill Cemetery authorities.

Rev. Dr. Trimble addressed the Conference for a few moments on the importance of the missionary cause.

The following committee was appointed in pursuance of Dr. Tiffany's motion: Drs. Tiffany, Eddy and Hitchcock.

A communication from New York was read, asking for a change in the second restrictive rule so that it may read, "Provided, also, that no Conference shall be denied the privilege of one delegate."

The communication was, on motion, adopted.

On motion, the preachers of Rockford and the presiding Elder of the Rockford district, were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Rev. C. G. Cahoon.

The question of reducing the number of districts from seven to five, being next in order was taken up, considerable discussion ensued *pro* and *con*, and on the question been called, was decided in the negative.

The Secretary read the certificate of the Presiding Bishop, stating that the elders and deacons elected during the present session had been ordained by him.

Rev. Mr. Whitney of this Conference, and Mr. Morgan of the New England Conference, were introduced and cordially received.

The doxology was sung, benediction pronounced and the meeting adjourned to 8½ o'clock this morning.

EVENING SESSION.

A public Sabbath School Anniversary was held in the evening at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, and was well attended, Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee in the chair.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Edwards of the District Conference.

Rev. J. Hartman, Secretary and Treasurer, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Districts.	*Schools.*	*Scholars.*	*Expenses.*
Chicago	50	4,398	$1,578.09
Aurora	42	3,656	1,497.67
Rockford	43	2,407	953.20
Galena	35	2,531	1,185.93
Mt. Morris	43	2,501	1,162.63
Mendota	40	3,248	791.30
Joliet	48	3,254	1,082.86
Total	296	22,095	8,251.90
Last year	314	23,320	1,929.20
Increase			$1,322.70
Decrease	18	1,225	

The chairman stated that the apparent decrease in the number of schools and scholars is in the main, due to the fact that several of the appointments have not made any reports. The finance however show a material increase.

Rev. Prof. Perrine, of Albion, Mich., was introduced and spoke at length on "the importance of first impressions." To illustrate his theme he made use of several well known incidents in the lives of great men, and seeming trivial things in nature. From this he argued that the Sabbath Schools were the only true and reliable means, whereby religious feeling can be imprinted on the minds of children. The speaker handled his subject in a capital manner, and was listened to with the closest attention.

Rev. T. W. Willing, of Princeton, was next introduced, and in a neat little speech urged the early christian education of children. He alluded to the vastness of the field, and the work would never be finished unless it were commenced early. He spoke of the many instances in which the instructions received at the Sabbath School had a marked influence during the lifetime of the individual. There were 800,000 Sabbath School children in the M. E. Conference—enough to make a procession two hundred miles in length. He was in favor of teaching the children patriotism, but above all things the Gospel.

Rev. Dr. Wiley, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was next introduced, and made a few remarks relative to the importance of the Sabbath School Union. The increase in the Sabbath schools and the decrease in church membership was a paradox he could not understand. But he thought that the Church had at the last General Conference, made arrangements so that the children could be brought into the fold. Heretofore the work of actual conversion among the children had been in a manner neglected, but a better day is dawning and the little ones will be taken care of.—The Doctor's address was listened to with deep attention and elicited considerable applause.

The doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced and the meeting dispersed.

TAX ON SALES OF GRAIN.

Should the Tax be Collected on Simple Transfers of Receipts?

A numerously attended meeting of the grain dealers and commission merchants of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Wheeler & Leonard, for the purpose of considering the fact of taxation on all sales of grain, made by them, to the amount of one-tenth of one per cent, on the gross sales. The tax was generally considered a grievance, as it was considered that the tax will far exceed the total profits made on the annual transactions, which are not transfers in the great majority of cases. By invitation Mr. C. R. Field, Chief Clerk in the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district attended the meeting.

Col. J. H. Tucker took the chair, and on motion Mr. C. T. Wheeler read section 79 of the Internal Revenue Law.

Mr. Scranton asked if Mr. Field had written to the Commissioner on the subject of grain; he claimed that under a strict construction of that section, they as grain dealers were not wholesale dealers.

Mr. Field said that he had written but not recently. They, however, did collect tax under that section, from parties dealing in grain on their own account.

Mr. Wheeler did not see how produce could be classed under the head of "goods, wares or merchandise." He thought too, that the intention of Government was simply to collect a tax on goods transferred from one place or party to another. Grain dealers only changed their ownership of receipts, which changed hands sometimes as often as ten times in one session.

Mr. Scranton said the Government had an impracticable job on hand, in attempting to collect the tax, as such collection would ruin the brokers.

Mr. Field had no doubt that the operation of the law would be to stop mere speculation. He thought it was not improbable that the Commissioner would on a proper representation from the Board of Trade, limit the tax to actual sales made, and not collect when margins only were deposited.

Mr. J. J. Richards asked how it was in the case of stock transactions.

Mr. Field replied that they were amenable to the same law.

Mr. Robbins referred to a letter from a party in St. Louis showing that assessors varied in their views on the subject of taxation. He did not suppose it was the intention of the government to tax such transactions at all.

The Chairman presumed that no gentleman present was indisposed to afford every facility to the Assessor. But he thought a little reflection would convince any one that it would be utterly impracticable to collect from the smaller dealers, many of whom made no record of their transactions, while the settled dealers would alone be called upon to pay.

Mr. Scranton would propose that a committee should be sent to Washington to confer with the authorities on the subject.

Mr. Leary said that he presumed the summary of their annual transactions would not net the amount of the tax demanded under that construction of the law.

Mr. Field was disposed to admit that the tax fell unequally in that case, and he had so written to the department at Washington, but the Assessors had no power to absolve from payment.

Mr. Goodyear asked what would be done with curbstone operators, men who had no office and kept no accounts, and at the same time were responsible for the competition which keeps the market in an excited condition.

Mr. Field replied that it would be a duty of the regular men to report all cases coming under their knowledge. The penalty was two years imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Mr. Wheeler said that if the tax were insisted on it would be well for every regular operator to hand in to the assessor a monthly statement of all purchases and sales made by him, with the names of the parties.

The chairman stated that the simple object of the meeting was to ascertain the construction of the law, and its practicability.

Mr. Scranton asked if the assessor intended to collect for the business of the last three months; if so, there would be a great many arrests.

Mr. Field saw no way out of it.

On motion of Messrs. Scranton, Hutchinson and Wheeler, it was decided to recommend to the Directors of the Board of Trade to send a committee of three to Washington to confer with the commissioner there; it was the general opinion that it would be well to ask Mr. Page or Mr. Field to accompany the delegation.

Mr. Wheeler said it would be equally proper to tax options.

On motion of Mr. Scranton, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hutchinson, Wheeler and Leary, was appointed to meet the Directors of the Board of Trade and ask them to send a committee to Washington.

The meeting then adjourned.

BURGLARY.—Owing to the present insufficiency and inefficiency of what is called by courtesy the "Chicago police force," burglars, pickpockets and thieves are in the ascendant, and reap a rich harvest. Garroting is of quite frequent occurrence, and citizens are afraid to walk our most frequented thoroughfares after dark. On Sunday night the house of J. H. Stewart, No. 184 South Peoria street, was entered by burglars and completely ransacked. By some good fortune they were frightened from their labors, and only succeeded in carrying away some clothing and a few spoons. On Saturday night another house on the same street was entered and robbed of money and valuables.

On Friday evening a well-known citizen was garroted near the corner of Washington and State streets, and on Saturday evening another citizen was garroted and robbed near the corner of State and Jackson streets.

When will these things cease?

THE DRAFT.

Still no Drawing—Examinations of Drafted Men—Enlistments—Sub Districts Out of the Draft—Present Deficits—Ward Meeting.

The draft still hung in *statu quo* yesterday, the time of the Board of Enrollment being occupied in the examination of men already drafted.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Board passed yesterday upon the drafted men from the towns of Lake, Thornton, Niles, Orland, and Bremen, with the following result:

Lake—Number of men summoned, 44; accepted, 4; furnished substitutes, 15; exempted for physical disability, 9; exempted for other causes, 10; failed to appear, 6.

Thornton—Number of men summoned, 43; accepted, 6; furnished substitutes, 6; exempted for physical disability, 14; exempted for other causes, 13; failed to appear, 3.

Niles—Number summoned to appear, 42; accepted, 1; furnished substitutes, 1; exempted for physical disability, 7; exempted for other causes, 1. The balance were discharged, the quota being full.

Orland—Number summoned to appear 33, accepted 16, furnished substitutes 5, exempted for physical disability 6, exempted for other causes 3, failed to appear 3.

Bremen—Number summoned to appear 33, accepted 11, furnished substitutes 1, exempted on the ground of physical disability 9, exempted for other causes 6, failed to appear 5.

TO-DAY.

Drafted men from the town of Worth will be examined to-day. The draft will probably commence this afternoon with the eleventh Ward.

ENLISTMENTS.

The following are the enlistments since Friday evening: Wheeling 3, Northfield 3, Maine 7, Leyden 6, Lyons 5, Lake 1, Lemont 3, Palos 4, Calumet 2, Orland 1, Bremen 3, Thornton 3, Third Ward 24, Sixth 1, Seventh 35, Eighth 3, Ninth 1, Eleventh 5—total 115.

DEFICITS.

The following are the deficits up to last evening, so far as could be ascertained:

Northfield	1	Bloom	1
Maine	6	First Ward	1
Leyden	8	Third Ward	22
Lyons	28	Sixth Ward	95
Lake	1	Eighth Ward	74
Lemont	19	Ninth Ward	56
Worth	17	Eleventh Ward	77
Calumet	17	Twelfth Ward	65
Bremen	3	New Trier	1
Thornton	3		
Total			596

SECOND WARD JUBILEE.

A meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward will be held at Bryan Hall this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to receive the report of the executive and other committees of the Ward Draft Association.

The old "Second" is out of the draft! Every soldier who represents the Second Ward in the armies of the Union is a volunteer!

Let every man who feels gratified that the honor of the Ward has been preserved untarnished from the disgrace of a draft, come out to-night and exchange congratulations with his fellow citizens upon the successful accomplishment of the work of filling the quota of the Ward by volunteering.

A band of music will be in attendance; speeches will be made, and the celebration rendered as agreeable as possible. By order of the Executive Committee. CHARLES H. HAM, Chairman.

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, to take measures to fill their quota, it was resolved that all members of the Third Ward Association be taxed one dollar each, and that the same be paid in on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 611 State street.

JUBILEE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward having filled its quota, a grand jubilee will be held this (Tuesday) evening, on the prairie, at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets. Every resident of the Seventh Ward, male and female, is expected to be present and participate in the general rejoicings at having saved the Ward from the draft. Let there be a grand turn-out. Music, bonfires, fireworks, &c., &c. have been arranged for, and a grand, glorious time will be had.

Official Notice

The following official notification from the Provost Marshal sets the Seventh Ward at rest:

"Notice is hereby given to the drafted men of the Seventh Ward, notified to appear at the office of the Provost Marshal for examination on the 17th instant, that no appearance will be necessary, as the quota of said Ward is full.

"WM. JAMES, Capt. and P. M."

ELEVENTH WARD.

This ward commenced recruiting yesterday, and with the amount of money the committee have on hand they have a fair chance of putting the ward out of the draft. One more effort on the part of the citizens of this ward will make it a certainty. Let there be a grand rally at Aurora Hall, No. 112 Milwaukee avenue, to-night, and save the ward from the draft. B. H. BRUNS, Sec'y.

WIDE AWAKE RALLY.

The Ninth Ward Moving—Addresses by D. D. Driscoll and Hon. I. D. Ward.

Last night a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward assembled in the hall at the Washington Skating Park, to take measures for conducting the canvass of the Ward in favor of the Union ticket. The attendance was one of the best that has yet been seen at any of the ward meetings. Long before the speakers arrived the hall was quite crowded. Conversation of course ran quite freely upon the great issue of the day, and all, by their talk, and still more by their looks, showed themselves resolved to meet the contest soon to be encountered. It was interesting to notice the intense interest depicted upon every face, and to listen to the deep utterances of the hundreds of men as they discussed together the prospects of the country.

Ex-Ald. P. C. Brown having been called upon to preside, opened the business by announcing that the purpose of the meeting was to get up an enthusiasm in the ward for the election. Having made a few preliminary remarks relative to the present aspect of affairs, he called upon D. D. Driscoll, who, upon coming forward, was loudly cheered.

Mr. Driscoll said that it was unnecessary to state to those present a fact with which they were all perfectly conversant, namely, that there was at present a great fight now going on in the country, between the rebels and our soldiers in the field. There was another fight going on which was not less important. That was that now being waged between the two political sections in the North. The Democratic party are now fiercely waging war against the institutions of the country. They had to be fought, and he appealed to the men of that Ward to do its best in the coming conflict, in order that all domestic traitors, as well as those beyond our borders, might be put down. The opposing party arrogated to itself the title of Democratic. He wished to investigate its right to assume that title. Did it represent the party that was led by the patriotic Jackson, or by Douglas? If so, then with the Union party they had no quarrel. But if the party was that which followed Buchanan, and was at the present moment in close alliance with Jeff Davis—if it was the party now engaged in bitter opposition to our brave boys in field, and to our administration at home—then he for one denied its claim to the name of Democratic; then he denied their claim, and preferred to class them under the more comprehensive head of "traitor."

He hoped the government would never be intrusted to the hands of traitors, who had raised it in the first place, and who were so zealously exerting themselves to achieve its final overthrow. As to the grand cry which had been raised about free speech, he wished to know where free speech was four years ago. Was it seen when Lovejoy's press was thrown into the river and he himself murdered? Then the Democratic party asked for cry about free speech or the liberty of the press. The Chicago *Times* and the New York *World* were both loud and vehemently bitter in commenting upon their being expelled from the military district of Memphis. He would ask if four years ago the TRIBUNE would have been allowed in such a district, to proclaim its doctrines or then have opposed a violent opposition to the administration. They all knew that under the present administration a perfect freedom of speech and of the press was allowed, such as would not during such a tremendous crisis be tolerated by any government in the world, and such as would certainly never be suffered to exist if the Southern sympathizers were permitted to get into power. He closed with an elegant peroration, in which he called upon all to exert themselves to secure the re-election of that glorious patriot, Abraham Lincoln, as the only means of keeping alive the liberties of the country.

Hon. I. D. Ward was next called upon, and upon rising up was loudly cheered. He dwelt upon the same themes as the previous speaker, denouncing the Chicago platform as being purposely framed to cheat and deceive, and earnestly impressed upon all the necessity of now rallying round the flag, in order that the Union might be saved.

It was announced that the Wide Awake Club would assemble at the Washington Park on Wednesday evening, and hold a grand torch light demonstration, in order to show the perfect unanimity existing in the party. The meeting then joined in singing a doxology, the burden of which ran:

Old Abe is bound to be next President,
We'll send him to Washington as a permanent resident.

After singing which the meeting adjourned.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opening of the Winter Term—Address by G. D. Beebe, M. D.

The opening exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College was held last evening in the rooms of the College, No. 168 South Clark street. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The College opens this year under favorable auspices, with a large list of students in attendance.

The introductory address was delivered by G. D. Beebe, M. D. He said they had met to prepare for entering on a theater of usefulness in the medical world. They met under circumstances of great national peril when truth is waging a fierce physical warfare upon error and wrong. He asked them to withdraw their gaze from the red theater of the grand strife and turn their eyes to the field where scientific truth battles nobly and successfully with hoary headed error.

In none of the achievements of man has more of error crept, than into the science of medicine. But the reform goes on bravely and triumphantly, and before the marshalled hosts of scientific truth the ranks of the opposition are scattered; in the light of modern investigation the clouds of error are vanishing, the sun of truth rises to the horizon to bless with its rays the whole family of man. The times demand true men of faith, and men of tireless energy; such he hoped he had before him. Far back in the history of the past, we find that it was customary to place the sick in the streets and public places that they might meet the eye of those who had been similarly afflicted, and the remedy which had cured others become known to them. Thirteen hundred years before Christ Ptolemy was said to be skilled in the science of herbs, and to have wrought wonderful cures by their agency. But the progress of discovery was slow, and the advance of but little importance in a scientific point of view. [illegible] history of its errors and panaceas, and you will find that the old women first used those same remedies, and upon this is based the whole science of the Allopathic school. Nothing more; no thing less. But the genius of the German philosopher—Hahnemann—brought a new light upon the world. Improve the hints he has given. Test the power of drugs upon a healthy body, and see what its results are, and then you have the most undoubted standard to judge of its nature and powers. In allopathy, diseases are as frequently created as cured; their treatment serving to multiply the number, not reduce the fatality of disease. Standing at the opponents of a great reform, you must act with great prudence and wise caution. The battle between truth and error has been fought and won always upon high moral grounds. The slanders of the charlatan have never been used in the defense of great scientific truths. They are only the weapons of error and envious malice. Abstain from those vile epithets which we so frequently hurled against you. Take not your cue from those who assail you. In the prosecution of your calling, first let yourselves fully understand the nature and the truths of Homoeopathy and teach yourselves to love it. Man's greatest study is man. "Know thyself," is a grand injunction. But yet half learned. The body of man is the sublimest study that can engage your attention. You may not at once grasp it in its full extent, but ever strive to master the grand theme, and thirst and labor for knowledge. The field of investigation is boundless, but traverse all in your power. Its mysteries are unfathomable, but rest not until you have explored a portion at least, of its awful majesty. Be that you march onward and upward, and realize eventually the goal of your highest ambition; and looking back upon the grand advancing army of struggling truth battles on your youngest brothers to the same high table-land of experience and knowledge.

Here, in the vestibule of the temple which you are soon to enter, make your vows, and keep them inviolate. On the threshold of your profession, lay broad and deep the foundation that the superstructure may stand for ages an enduring monument of your services, your industry and your love of mankind; and when your days shall have been numbered, and your mantle shall fall upon other disciples of scientific truth, you may look back upon a well-spent life, and die with the consciousness of having added something to the store of human knowledge.

The chairman then announced that the first lecture of the course would be given to-day at 10 o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned.

The first of the course of lectures on Chemistry will be delivered this evening in the College rooms, by Prof. Rodney Welch, commencing at 7 o'clock. Students not attending the medical lectures will be admitted to this course by applying at the College any evening during the lecture term.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Opening of the Winter Term—Introductory Lecture.

Last evening a large and respectably attended meeting was held at the Chicago Medical College on the corner of 22d and State streets, to inaugurate the opening of the winter collegiate term, Professor Johnson occupied the Chair.

The exercises were commenced by an eloquent petition to the Throne of Grace, delivered by Rev. Dr. Patterson.

Professor M. O. Haydock was then introduced to the audience. He said that when first asked to deliver the opening address of the course he would almost have chosen to deliver the valedictory, but now looked upon it from a different stand point. The two subjects were like the hours in which one welcomed and parted with a friend, and both had their advantages. The occasion which called them together was one which called for words of counsel and cheer, for the commencement of a medical career was, on the part of the student, like the social tie—a thing for better and worse, a tie which lasts for life. The reasons which cause the young man to select the profession are many and diverse. Some are led to choose the life after well weighing the results and determining to master the subject, while others leap into the profession without ever thinking of the consequence and possessing none of the proper requirements for the attaining of distinction or emolument. Many enter the profession of the law who own no further require ment than a florid diction. Such men only find their error too late when they become the victims of the shafts of their more successful confreres, or begin to be pulverized by some big gun among them. As in law so in divinity and medicine. He was once asked by a father to advise him to choose a profession for a son whose only supposed qualification for surgery—the chosen line—was that he could so keep his sympathetic powers in abeyance as to witness without flinching the shedding of human blood. Others obtained some theoretical knowledge and managed to win a diploma, but possessed little or no practical lore. The speaker recounted in a highly humorous manner the history of an individual who was persuaded to enter the practice of the science of medicine by a study of Dickens' Pickwick papers and some one number of Punch, which volumes became ever after his favorite text books. The collegiate course of this individual, ambitious to medical honors, and his subsequent induction to practice were lightly described in an highly humorous style. To such an individual college life would be a kind of counterpart to that of the immortalized Barnes of Albert Smith's "Christopher Tadpole," and the Professor stated that the motto of such an one was "Never do to-day what by any possible means can be deferred until to-morrow." In contradiction to such a practitioner the speaker rapidly quoted the professional life of the immortal John Hunter, the celebrated English anatomist who in spite of pecuniary difficulties and an unhappy peculiarity of habit or manner, by means of close assiduity and application to his studies rose to the first rank of his profession.

In concluding this part of his subject the professor read some quotations from epistles between Hunter and Jenner that other bright light of medical science, showing the close application of the men to the subjects they loved to study. In conclusion the lecturer on behalf of the faculty welcomed to the college the students who intended to avail themselves of the facilities it afforded. By application they would find that their hours of study were hours well spent. Let them not only labor to obtain the honor of a diploma, but to endeavor to obtain benefit from their studies. Such students the faculty would be honored to honor. (Applause.) President Johnson of the Faculty concluded the evenings exercises by explaining the course of study which would be adopted.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S.—The great sensation drama of "Riverdale, or The Rifle Ball"—Lester Wallack's last achievement—was produced at McVicker's last night, for the first time in this city. The attendance was large, much larger than is usually to be found at the first night of a new piece. Mr. Barrett, who owns the copyright, appeared in the leading character, and well sustained his reputation as a first class versatile actor.

The ever popular "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was reproduced last night at the Museum, in response to the request of a large number of our citizens. The play was put upon the stage with all the scenic effects to give it the "real." Miss Lotta sustained the character of "Topsy," the "gal" that never was born, in this she is inimitable.

The lovers of the kaleidoscopic will find at the "Varieties" an entertainment suitable to their wants. Mr. Collins, the "original Cato," and Johnny Boyd, jig dancer, are the reigning stars.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Academy of Sciences.—The regular monthly meeting of this body will be held this evening at the Museum Rooms, at 7 1-2 o'clock. E. ANDREWS, Secretary.

For the 127th Illinois.—Capt. T. Sewell, of the 127th Illinois, leaves for the regiment this evening, and will take any letters addressed to any of the boys.

Thirteenth Ward.—A meeting will be held at the saloon of "Father" Miller, on North avenue, near the German church, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.—All ladies interested in the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at Bryan Hall to-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested.

Home for the Friendless.—There will be a special meeting of the Board of Managers for the "Home for the Friendless" on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, at one o'clock, p. m., at the Home. A general attendance is earnestly desired as business of importance will come before them.

The ladies are also requested to come prepared to assist in sewing after transacting the business matters.

☞ Read advertisement on inside of to-day's paper headed "Dr. James." oct11-l-912-1t

☞ Gentlemen wishing Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, &c., will find the best assortment in the city at Wilson's, 126 Dearborn street. Prices to suit present rates of gold. oct11-l926-5t

☞ We copy the following from the Champaign county Union:

While in Chicago, a short time ago, we called with a medical friend on Dr. J. B. Walker, and we should be doing injustice to our sense of duty to the public and to Dr. W. if we allowed the occasion to pass without expressing our very high appreciation of his eminent abilities and experience as an Oculist and Aurist. Treating affections of the eye and ear as a specialty, has been assumed by quacks and impostors of every grade of ignorance and impudence, until the public have become justly suspicious of every one who has not verified his profession by deeds. Dr. Walker, we know, has achieved an abundant store in a long and successful practice. We were permitted to witness one of those triumphs. It was an operation for the removal of cataract, and the success was most gratifying—bringing a young and interesting lady from "outer darkness" into glorious sunlight, and restoring her vision long extinguished.

Dr. Walker is fortified with the most satisfactory testimonials of his skill and success, too well known as an authority in ophthalmic surgery, and is equally noted for candor as for skill in his profession. We commend him to our friends everywhere. oct11-l914-1t

The Orphans.

The lady managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum decided at a recent meeting that the children of soldiers should take precedence of all others, in receiving entrance to that Institution. The rule has been in practical operation for some months, but has now become a matter of record.

Our citizens cannot do too much for this Institution, which so patriotically and unobtrusively supplies the needs of these poor victims of the war; and there is now an opportunity afforded for all to do their utmost in its behalf. The ladies are went to make an effort to secure funds for these children's support during the coming year, and every one must realize that no inconsiderable sum is required to provide for seventy-five or eighty children, at present prices of food and clothing.

A meeting has been called at Bryan Hall, on Tuesday, to-morrow, at 3 1-2 p. m., to devise ways and means to procure the amount required, and a cordial and general response is necessary. Let every person who wishes to do good to the helpless little ones of those who have died in our defense, give at least their presence at this meeting, with a hearty and truthful promise to aid in whatever the ladies may decide to attempt in furtherance of their end.

A Slight Cough

Which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption? What is sometimes called a trifling cold, frequently ends in Bronchitis! What reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep seated when a remedy so prompt and certain as Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere. oct11 1879-3t-TU&SA,TH&SAT.

☞ We not often speak of professional men, but we know Dr. Whittier personally to be a gentleman of skill and ability in the treatment of all those diseases which he proposes to cure. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of private diseases in their varied and complicated forms, which enabled him to perfect remedies at once safe and permanent. We would advise all young men afflicted with seminal emissions, impotency, and all contemplating marriage to consult Dr. Whittier, and by so doing avoid an unhappy life. We have seen a number who were afflicted with hernia or rupture, permanently cured by Dr. Whittier. His skillful treatment is commanding the confidence of the entire West. He does not, like many other physicians, charge you for consultation. Any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. Office 164 South Clark street. oct9-4805-6t-su-tu-th

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."
HENRY WILKES, D. D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
oct8-l5Tues, Thu&Sat

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. oct5-1662-1t

FROM WARREN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, WARREN CO., ILL., Oct. 10.

The audience that has just listened to the glorious utterances of Gov. Yates in old Warren, is the largest that has ever been assembled within her borders. It was thought in 1860 that some large crowds were got together, but this has, both as regards numbers, enthusiasm, music, processions and banners, entirely eclipsed them all. Tempted by the certainty of listening to loyal words and by the influence of this glorious autumnal weather the people, old and young, came out in their strength.

From every village and precinct and hamlet there poured into the city of Monmouth, by every road and street and by-way, from early dawn until noon, a stream of loyal men and women, on horseback, in wagons, afoot, as constant and endless as a river. They filled the streets, they filled the houses, they filled the stores, and they filled the Public Square, until by the time the hour for speaking was reached, they numbered fifteen or twenty thousand.

Familiar as is your correspondent with public meetings in this campaign in other portions of the State, he is obliged to say that there have been none that in all the elements that make up what is called an enthusiastic meeting, begin to compare with this.

A notable feature of this affair was the immense consolidated procession which paraded the streets just before the speakers reached the stand. This contained by actual count 453 wagons, many of them drawn by four, six and eight horses, and all filled with a loyal multitude.

"They came as the winds come when forests are rended,
They came as the waves come when navies are stranded."

There were delegations from Greenbush, Berwick, Lenox, Roseville, Swan, Point Pleasant, Ellison, Tompkins, Hale, Sumner, Spring Grove, Kelly, Floyd and Cold Brook. Besides the wagons in the procession there were over a hundred ladies on horseback, each attended by a cavalier, and dressed in costume representing the national colors. This was a remarkable feature of the display. A huge wagon drawn by ten horses contained forty women draped in red, white and blue, and besides the flag carried aloft was a banner, upon which was inscribed this legend, "God bless the army and navy."

Another wagon, similarly drawn and similarly filled, carried a banner with "God, Grant and Victory" inscribed upon its waving folds. Two more carried ladies dressed in white, with red and blue sashes, each head bound with a starry turban, representing each a sovereign State and carrying each a small national flag, and overhead a larger one with this legend—"We keep step to the music of the Union." The procession was estimated at fully four miles long, and was two hours in passing a given point.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel D. G. Henderson, of Henderson county, when Rev. Dr. Mathews opened the exercises by addressing the throne of Almighty God in a fervent and eloquent prayer. The sight of that immense multitude, standing reverently with uncovered heads while the blessing of God was invoked, tended to impress one strongly with the idea that they were fearfully in earnest. In this regard the meeting to-day does not differ from those that have preceded it.

When prayer was over, the President, in a few eloquent words, introduced his Excellency Governor Yates, the soldiers' friend.

It would have done your heart good to have listened to the mighty cheer that went up from that vast audience when the loyal Governor of the loyal State of Illinois stood before them. Women thought of his kindness to their brave boys, some of them, perhaps, sleeping on far distant battle-fields, and hot, scalding tears trickled down their cheeks. Strong men thought how his hand had robbed death of half its terrors to their gallant sons, as they bared their breasts to the stroke of battle, and all said "God bless gallant Dick Yates, the soldiers' friend."

GOV. YATES' SPEECH.

His Excellency said, the appearance of that vast multitude was to him conclusive evidence that the hearts of the people of Warren beat in unison with the hearts of loyal people everywhere. They were in sentiment entirely in favor of the perpetuity of the Government and the maintenance of its integrity. It was to him irrefragable proof, that whatever may be the designs of traitors north or south, the people intend that this glorious Government of ours shall be preserved intact for ourselves and our posterity.

Although his time had been fully occupied with his official duties, and although at times he had felt almost like despairing because of the perplexities of his position, he still felt he was a citizen of this great country, and he had the same interest with his hearers that it should remain one and undivided, not only during his natural life but throughout the period of future history.

No war like the present had ever existed since the world began—nothing like it ever to magnitude or attending circumstances. Its responsibilities we cannot avoid, if we would, and the only alternative for us is to fight it out.

He spoke of our Government and its free institutions, of the voice each man of the people had in its control and management, and said that in no other nation was the influence of any man however humble, and however lowly, so powerful for good and evil as here. No man is a good citizen who does not exercise this influence, honestly and for the general welfare of the country.

In November, when the united voice of the people is heard at the ballot box, the policy and the rulers of this great nation will be decided upon. The great underlying and fundamental principle of this Government is obedience to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed. If this doctrine of cessation of hostilities shall be enunciated, then we may bid a long farewell to our country's greatness forever; our days are numbered. The issues that hang upon the verdict of the people in November are of infinite moment, and it will decide the life or the death of the nation. If the President who has so far so gloriously guided the ship of state through the channel, rock-bound and dangerous, almost within sight of the haven of peace, be re-elected, then will come peace and prosperity to our beloved country. If otherwise our nationality is gone, and we become a disgraced and dishonored people.

We have had during our history many interesting periods. The nation was born of war. We had the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the present war for the suppression of this gigantic rebellion. In every one of these with the exception of this the people have always given the Government an united and hearty support.

He referred to the generous and magnanimous support given by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster to Jackson in the nullification troubles in South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, and said he should be glad to see men of all parties now unite with the President in his efforts to suppress this rebellion. It is a burning shame that the only hope of the traitors is in the divisions of loyal men. He said it was as necessary to secure the success of the State as the National ticket, and gave many cogent reasons therefor. He referred to his administration of the State Government, and said his efforts for the general good had been crippled by a Copperhead legislature and a Copperhead treasurer. He had no affection for Copperheads in office or out of it.

The address of the Governor was bold, manly and eloquent throughout, and elicited tremendous applause. I regret that my report of it must close here.

Hon. W. Pitt Kellogg was then introduced and gave an address bristling all over with points. My synopsis is necessarily extremely meagre.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. PITT KELLOGG.

The Honorable gentleman briefly stated the issues of the present contest. The Chicago platform recognizes the doctrine of State's rights, and looks to the ultimate dismemberment of the Union. He did not refer to the issues that in 1860 culminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Just now, when the public heart is palpitating with exultation, and the rebels are dismayed and about to yield, the Chicago platform is promulgated to the world, declaring that the war is a failure and suing for peace, abject, base and humiliating.

The destructive characteristics of that platform were concocted on the Canada side by Southern traitors, Northern traitors, and representatives of England and France. He said the Democratic party stood pledged to maintain the Union and yet ignore a war for that purpose. It is the maintenance of the Union under the Constitution to which they are pledged if at all, and in the same resolution they declare it their aim to preserve the rights of the States unimpaired. If the rights of the States are unimpaired under the Constitution, then the right of secession at the option of a State, it is clear that the secession of a State was a contingency of the Union under the Constitution contemplated by the Convention, which favored it; and when they declare for the maintenance of State rights unimpaired with the proposition of a Convention of the States, it is certain that they contemplate the discussion of the right of secession, and that right once maintained, they must regard the States which remain after the secession as still the Union under the Constitution.

If the constitution contemplates the right of secession, the Democratic platform makes all the declarations therein subject to the construction which may be given thereto by the proposed convention. The proposition of a convention is nothing more than a proposal to render the question of States' rights under the constitution to a body in the nature of that which formed the original compact, and the question of the right of secession must be considered by such convention.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamers Hansa and Jura.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.—The steamer Hansa, from Southampton 28th, arrived this morning. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Muller. Riots occurred at Turin in consequence of the capital being transferred to Florence. Twenty persons were killed and many wounded. Walter Savage Landor, the poet died at Florence on the 17th. The report that the announcement of the Franco-Italian treaty had been made to the Pope, and that he asked for copies to examine, is confirmed. The Pope requested time for deliberation. The raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of France had an unfavorable effect on trade. The London money market is firmer. The rebel loan 73@74½.

Flour flat. Wheat firmer. Corn firmer—advanced 3d pe quarter.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 10.—The steamer Jura, from Liverpool on the 30th, via Londonderry on the 30th, has arrived.

There was continued depression and more failures in England.

Hon. Hiram Sibley and Mr. Collins, of the Russian Telegraph Company, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The London Stock market is very heavy. Money was dear, and there was general distrust, and several failures were taking place, entailing heavy losses among cotton and produce traders.

The Stock Exchange continues very heavy. The Confederate Loan had declined 6@8 per cent—closing at about 61.

The news of Sheridan's victory improves the prospects of Lincoln's re-election, and forced sales on Liverpool account, caused depression.

The London *Times* credits Grant with success in having compelled Lee to move, and looks with much interest for the pending results.

FRANCE.—The ratification of the Franco Swiss treaty is an accomplished fact. Bourse flat; rentes 65f. 80c.

ITALY.—Turin continues tranquil. The remonstrance of the municipality of Turin, addressed to the government, declares that the transfer of the capital to Florence signifies the renunciation of Rome, and protests against such a conclusion. The Italian Parliament was convoked on the 24th ult.

DENMARK.—Earl Clarendon, at Vienna, urged on Count Rechberg the necessity of bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the Duke of Augustenberg, promising the recognition of England.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton sales of the week were 35,000 bales; opened irregular, with a decline of ⅜d. There was more confidence at the close. Breadstuffs—Slight advance and firmer. Provisions quiet and steady.

Consols 87¾@87⅞ for money. American securities dull. Illinois Central shares 52 discount; Erie 44@45. Rebel loan declined 6@8 per cent.

Satterthwaite reports a continued large business in United States bonds, principally 5-20's, but at a slight decline, the present position of the money market causing them to be offered more freely. The disposition to buy Illinois and Erie shares abated, and the market closed lower.

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton—Market quiet and generally unchanged.

Wheat steadier, and in some cases dearer.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs, on the 29th, generally steady.

Corn somewhat firmer.

Richardson, Spence & Co. and others, report flour flat but steady. Wheat firmer; Winter Red, 7s 10d. Corn has an upward tendency, and has advanced 3d per quarter; Mixed, 27s 3d. Provisions generally quiet and steady.

Wakefield, N. & Co., and others, report Beef dull, Pork dull, Bacon firm, Lard quiet but firm, Butter steady, Tallow dull.

LATEST VIA CORK.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Oct. 9, via PORT HOOD, Monday, Oct. 10.—The blockade-running steamer Charlotte, from Cork 30th. Arrived off this port this evening. Her dates are two days later.

COMMERCIAL.

The Cork Reporter of the 30th contains the following market reports: On the London Stock Exchange the opening price of Consols, for money, 87¾@87⅞, and for new three per cent, 85⅞ 3.

The London Daily News, in its city article says renewed heaviness prevailed in the Stock Market yesterday. There was a large arrival of specie, but a large amount of gold by the banks. Failures which are now taking place in Cotton and Produce trade, where heavy losses have lately been incurred. The Confederate loan was extremely heavy, and experienced a fall of 6s last 6½ per cent, owing partly to the defeat of Early in the Shenandoah Valley, but chiefly to the prospect indicated by present advices, of the reelection of Lincoln.

LONDON, September 30.—Wheat dull and declines 3@4d. Consols closed at 87¾@87⅞. For money, Illinois Central, 52 discount; Erie, 44@45.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday Evening, Oct. 10.

FLOUR—Heavy with a decline of [illegible]. Sales of super at [illegible]; Single Extra at [illegible]; Double Extra at $10.25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy. Sales of fair to good fall at $1.90@1.97; good and prime at $1.98@2.05; choice at $2.10. Corn native and firm. Sales of mixed at $1.35. Oats at $1.12. Rye lower at $1.52. Oats firm and advanced 1c. Sales at 88c. Barley in light request. Sales of spring at $1.35. Rye advanced 5c. Sales at $1.30@1.35.

WHISKY—Quiet. Sales at $1.70.

GROCERIES—Quiet.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 10.

UP—None.

DOWN—Favorite, Bal, White and Blue, Natad-Mist, Hoyt, Ellsworth, Banner, Somers, Jupiter, Smith, Australia, Maple Leaf, Fake, York State, Hippogriffe, Alfred, Jesse Hart, Jennie and Annie.

Fifteen vessels here disabled, and four reported ashore on Lake Huron. Wind N. W.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 10—5 p. m.

CLEARED—Sunday, 9th—Dirigo, Joliet, 90 tons coal, 20 brls flour.

CLEARED—Monday, 10th, 10 a. m.—M. O'Connor, Lasalle, 1,000 brls salt, 1,000 bu furniture.

ARRIVED—Sunday—W. S. Currie, Lemont, 40 yards dimension stone; S. F. Gale, Lemont, 50 yards rubble stone; Conveyance, Lemont, 80 yards rubble stone; Lady Franklin, 40 yards rubble stone; Robt. Holmes, Lasalle, 500 bu wheat; Col. Mulligan, Lasalle, 21 tons coal; J. Harrington, Marseilles, 7,250 bu oats, 2,000 bu corn, 2 cords wood; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 3,850 bu corn; Lady Franklin, 40 yards stone, Lockport, 6 ... bu pork, 1,015 bu oats, 155 brls vinegar; J. S. Preston, Morris, 4,800 bu corn, 1,100 bu oats, 6,800 bu meal. Ottawa, 2,500 bu corn.

ARRIVED—Monday—Rescuer, Lasalle, 60 tons coal; Bridgeport, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

CLEARED—Crown ... ; Gale, Bal, Lady Franklin, do; Caroline, Lasalle, 25,141 ft lumber; Monarch, Joliet, 21,461 ft lumber; ... ; John Carter, Joliet, 20,000 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles.

ARRIVED—Yorktown, Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 11 cds wood; J. P. Chapin, La Salle, 7,143 bu oats, 11 cds wood; Ontario, La Salle, 3,800 bu corn from Utica; Drill, Morris, 121 tons coal; Cashman, Ottawa, 1,400 bu corn, 3,300 bu oats, 68 bu barley, 4,100 lbs seeds.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 10.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and nominal; $1.18 for middling.

FLOUR—State opened dull and drooping, and closed rather more steady with more doing at $7.80@8.20 extra State, $9.80@10.25 round hoop Ohio, $9.85@11.25 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Dull; at $1.74@1.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull, closed a shade firmer; $1.70@1.78 for Chicago spring; $1.74@1.80 for Milwaukee club; $1.86@1.94 for winter red Western; ... ; $1.95 for amber Michigan. Rye dull. Barley dull. Barley malt quiet. Corn opened dull and drooping, but closed steady at $1.43@1.45 for mixed Western afloat, and $1.48 for high mixed, nearly yellow, afloat and in store. Oats opened dull and closed a shade firmer; 85@87c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and prices more or less nominal. Sugar very quiet, Cuba at 18c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 38@40c for crude, and 59c for refined in bond; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy and closed firm, and in fair demand at $1.20 for mess; $40.75@41.50 for new, cash and regular way, closing at $41.50; ... ; $36.50 for prime; ... Beef irregular and lower, at $7.00@11.50 for country mess; $10.00@17.75 for repacked mess; $17.00@19.00 for extra mess. Cut Meats quiet and heavy, at 16½c for shoulders, and 19@20c for hams. Lard heavy and lower, at 19¾@20½c, the latter price an extreme. Butter dull and lower, at 36@40c for western, and 38@48c for State. Cheese quiet and easier at 16@20c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Oct. 10.

MONEY—Easy at 7 per cent.

STERLING—Quiet at 107.

GOLD—Unsettled, opening at 193¼, advancing to 198, declining to 193¼ and closing at 193¾.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Irregular.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—Loans $192,575,306; decrease, $1,399,512; specie, $19,409,347; increase, $312,812; circulation, $4,181,121; decrease, $8,777; deposits, $156,[illegible]; decrease, $1,078,135.

STOCKS—Dull and lower: R I 128, N W 39¼, Illinois scrip 114¼, M S 68¼, M G 103½, N Y C 123, Erie 93¾, Hudson 115, Reading 119¾; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Canton, 39; Ohio and M. cert. 34¼; one year cert. 94¾; Treas 7 3-10's, 106; 5-20 coupons, 107; 6's coupons 103¾.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 10.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal. Corn: sales of No 1 at $1.32 and No 1 at $1.30. Oats in better request and a chance firmer; sales at 80@80½c, chiefly at inside price.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.68@1.69.

FREIGHTS TO NEW YORK—Wheat, 17½@18c; corn, 16½@17c; oats, 10½@11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 3,536 brls; corn, 53,033 bu; oats, 25,450 bu; barley, 2,754 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 1 0 brls; wheat, 38,926 bu; corn, 127,170 bu; oats, 130,500 bu; barley, 15,410 bu.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*4:15 p.m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*5:15 a.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	8:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:45 p.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:00 a.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:45 p.m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	5:30 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:10 p.m.
Mail Express	*7:00 a.m.	*8:10 p.m.
Night Express	*10:10 p.m.	*5:00 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*5:10 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Arrive Harrisburg	1:20 p.m.	3:25 a.m.
Arrive Philadelphia	5:50 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
N. York, via Allenton.		1:55 p.m.
N. York, via Philadel.	10:55 p.m. 12:00 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
Baltimore	5:40 p.m. 7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Washington	10:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:30 p.m.	8:15 p.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	6:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	*9:15 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" " "	*12:10 p.m.	*1:45 p.m.
" " "	*3:00 p.m.	*4:45 p.m.
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	5:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodati'n	2:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Evanston Special	6:30 p.m.	4:24 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
Mondays excepted.

Amusements.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers ... Managers.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.
THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

Engagement of the popular young actor

L. P. BARRETT.

MONDAY EVENING, October 10th, and every evening till further notice, will be presented Lester Wallack's great romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ROSEDALE; Or, The Rifle Ball

Which will be produced with entire new scenery by J. W. Whytal, and with an excellent cast of characters.

Every Saturday Afternoon, at two o'clock, a GRAND MATINEE. Admittance to the Matinee, 25 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.

MONDAY EVENING, October 10th.
Revival of the great moral drama, which will be presented every evening during the week and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Uncle Tom	Mr. Bradley
George Harris	Mr. Frank Aiken
St. Clair	Mr. McManus
Eva	Miss Alice Zavistowski
Eliza	Mrs. L. S. Perrin
Topsy, with songs	Miss Lotta

In rehearsal the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room	30 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette	75 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (30 in number)	$1.00
Private Boxes	$5 and $6
Children under 12 years of age to Museum	15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.	
Children in Arms, not admitted.	

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!!
Engagement of
MISS MAUDE STANLEY,
The beautiful Operatic Vocalist.

Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS, the original Cato, JOHNNY ALLEN, Ethiopian Delineator, and JOHNNY BOYD, Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.

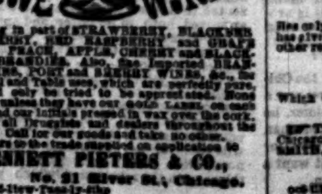
Doors open at 7 ... Curtain rises at 8.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Parquette	25 cents
Dress and Family Circle	35 cents
Private Boxes	$4.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in boxes	75 cents

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 274 Wabash avenue, is now open for the season. The first Children's Class will be held on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15th, at 2 o'clock.

Native Wines.



Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, ELDERBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, the Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and for sale by the trade generally, and ... Sold by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade furnished on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River St., Chicago.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms. One of 80 acres, all under fence, frame house, orchard, &c., ... miles from Chicago ... Apply to PETER SHIMP, 93 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A good Farm of 180 acres, ... Timber, ... and ... Inquire on the premises above described. ... oc9-177-1m

FOR SALE, AT BRYAN HALL REAL ESTATE OFFICE. The Jefferson Hotel in the village of Jefferson, eight miles from Chicago. ... Price, $5,000.

FOR SALE—A valuable Hotel Property. The Hardy House, situated between the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Depots ... at Lasalle. The House is Three stories, with a good basement, suitable for saloon or billiard room, thirty-three lodging rooms, ... large dining room, ... The house is supplied with good pure water ... For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardy, on the premises, A. Campbell, of Lasalle; Spraudes, Preston & Co., Chicago, or Jno. B. Preston, St. Louis. JNO. B. PRESTON, Trustee. LASALLE, 26th Sept. 1864.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room with closet, at 161 Washington street. oc11-l905-1t

TO RENT—Four or six rooms, suitable for a small family, pleasantly located, on South Side. Apply at 130 State st. oc11-l903-3t

TO RENT—Part of a furnished house, containing six rooms, in a good locality, West Division, to a small family who will board the owner and wife. Apply at No. 9 Metropolitan Block. Also, a comfortable home and board can be had by a seamstress, with a widow lady, at 176 West Adams street. oc11-l911-1t

TO RENT—The three story and basement marble front dwelling house 472 Wabash avenue, containing 14 rooms and all modern improvements. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. oc11-l894-3t

TO RENT—A front room on N. Dearborn street, between Erie and Ontario sts., suitable for two gentlemen, without board, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 144 North Dearborn street. oc11-l886-1t

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, hotel stand, situated in a good business town, forty miles from Chicago, doing a good business; it is at the junction of three railroads. Lease runs one year, with privilege of three more. For particulars inquire at 101 and 103 South Canal street, or address THOMAS DAWSON, P.O. Box 3594, Chicago. oc11-1881-1w

TO RENT—Wanted, a cottage house, containing five or six rooms. Location West Side, south of Washington street. Address, giving terms and location, "RENT," Post Office Box 1944.

TO RENT—And for sale, the lease and furniture of house 13 Randolph street, within five minutes walk of the Post Office and Sherman House, will be sold reasonable to a good tenant, the whole or part of furniture. Inquire on the premises from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. oc9-1744-1w

TO RENT—The suit of offices, three in number, now occupied by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, 132 Clark street. They have a north light, and are among the most eligible and pleasant of any in the city. A second-hand safe and various articles of office furniture are also for sale. ... Apply on the premises. [oc9-1667-1w] G. F. BISSELL, Gen. Ag't.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street. se13 g566-1m

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt
GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
oc11-1891-1t-TU&W 2d&3p

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
LARGE SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STOVES, CARPETS, &c., ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, without reserve, a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand household furniture, in part of Fine Parlor Suits in Green Reps and Hair Cloth, Sofas, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, with marble tops and drawers, Ladies' Work Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Office Chairs, Dining Chairs, Rocking and Rockers, Oak Dining Chairs, Rich Oak Sideboard with marble tops, Extension Tables.

Also a splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops, in Rosewood, Walnut and Chestnut, to which the attention of city parties wishing really good goods are invited.

Also a very fine Silver Plated Tea Set, worth $75.00, Brussels Carpets, Office and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. oc8-1726-3t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
Large Trade sale of CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, October 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid line of first quality stone ware in open lots, in quantities to suit DEALERS, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware, all of the best shapes and quality. Terms will be sold without reserve. Country dealers will do well to attend this sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped. oc11 1707-1t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., 100 cases of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's and Boys' Kip and Calf double and half double soled Boots, Youth's Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Shoes, Women's and Misses' Lace Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c.

The above goods are just received from the East, are all fresh and seasonable goods and are well worthy the attention of city and country dealers. oc11 1869-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Medicinal.

BRANT.

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by

BRANT'S GREAT INDIAN MEDICINES,

Which, for more than twenty-five years have possessed the most extensive and wonderful popularity, and have permanently cured many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. The recipes for these most valuable remedies were obtained from CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and were used for many years with great success among the Indian tribes previous to their introduction to the American public. They are purely vegetable—never injure, and always cure.

FOR CERTIFICATES
Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see
BRANT'S MAGAZINE,
Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM
CURES

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, ASTHMA, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, HOOPING COUGH, PAINS IN THE BACK, BREAST, SIDE AND CHEST, HECTIC FEVER AND NIGHT SWEATS, NEURALGIA AND NERVOUSNESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, FEMALE WEAKNESS, CHRONIC DYSENTERY AND BLOODY FLUX, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA INFANTUM AND TEETHING.

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD ever prepared and used for that purpose. It is a purely vegetable alterative, and permanently cures the following diseases:

SCROFULA, FEVER SORES, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, RHEUMATISM, ERUPTIONS AND CHRONIC ULCERS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES ON THE FACE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CHRONIC FEVER AND AGUE, DEBILITY, BLEEDING AND ITCHING PILES, LUMBAGO, CANCER AND CANCEROUS ULCERS, COSTIVENESS, SORE EYES, DYSPEPSIA,

And all other diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

BRANT'S INDIAN MAGIC CARCLE

The only sure and infallible remedy in existence for the cure of SORE THROAT, and a certain preventive of that terrible disease, DIPTHERIA.

BRANT'S BRAZONIA

By which the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague are cured by external applications, and without the use of Calomel, Quinine, or any other medicine. This favorite Indian Remedy for

FEVER AND AGUE

Has only recently been introduced to the public, and has given immediate and permanent relief when all other remedies have failed.

SEE CERTIFICATES
IN
BRANT'S MAGAZINES,
Which can be obtained of Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

☞ The above invaluable medicines are for sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, and all Druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,
Sole Proprietors,
oc21-l18-3m-sat-tu 143 Chambers st., New York City

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quotas of the city and country. The highest cash bounty paid. A few good men can have non-commissioned appointments. Boys, this is your last chance. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Young Men for the Army and Navy, to serve, either as substitutes or volunteers for one year. You will always receive the highest money that is going, and what you are promised you will be sure of receiving. 84 Dearborn street, LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and wish to procure substitutes to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. You will be promptly attended to at lowest rates. If you wish to save money apply immediately. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED.—Drafted Men to understand that they can be supplied with Substitutes at lower rates than any other place in town, and will always guarantee to do what we say. Beware of street runners. We refer to the leading men in the city. 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., seeking situations should apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 8. Situations now open. References to first-class business. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and who wish to procure a good substitute, to apply at 84 Dearborn st. This is the only office in town for the corporation, and you will be always guaranteed in any agreement you make with us. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes for the Navy and Army. Highest Bounty paid by ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 83 Clark street.

WANTED—Drafted men who wish to procure Substitutes, to beware of street brokers and runners, who are irresponsible. If you wish to procure a Substitute call at the only established and reliable office in Chicago, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes or Representative Recruits furnished at the lowest rates by application to JAMES R. HUGUNIN, office in Court House square.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents says he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and oils and will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 3358, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block.

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Children's and Ladies' Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Ladies make from $5 to $15 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 6306.

WANTED—Agents, male and female—headquarters for the best and most popular subscription works ever published, also, war maps, photographs, engravings of Lincoln, Grant and McClellan, and portraits of our military and naval heroes, is at 117 South Clark street. Send stamp for circular. H. M. SHERWOOD, publisher and wholesale agent, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $20. It will stitch, hem, fell, bind, cord, quilt, gather and braider beautifully. We will pay from $50 to $150 per month, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address with stamp S. T. BUSH & Co., 81 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHROCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION; ... and ... Rev. Dr. BOYNTON'S great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6614, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, either on a salary or commission. Retail price $15. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 53, Chicago, Illinois, or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best book for agents published. Commission allowed or salary paid. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 83 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Good Agents to sell an illustrated Historical Map of the Bible, neatly engraved, colored and mounted. Good inducements offered. Apply to CHAS SHOBER, Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Room 23, up-stairs. P. O. Box 4069.

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Reduction Tables, and 25 other ... which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our new circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. I am manufacturing and prepared to furnish them to the trade at the following rates:

Star Badge Pins	$10.00 per 100
...	10.00
Rosette Badge Pins	5.00
Photograph Badge Pins	15.00
Large Solid Metal Medals	15.00
...	15.00
Photograph Ribbon Medals	12.00

Also Medals of GRANT and SHERMAN, at $10 per 100. A complete set of 12 sent on receipt of $1.00. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $10 to $15 per day, according to their business ability. Send for circular of $1.00 and $10 each. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFOSS, 83 Nassau st., N.Y. Room 4.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and easy. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A one story cottage house on the corner of Pierce and Ha... streets, in the West Division. The Blue Island cars pass the house. The cottage is in good order. Possession immediately. Inquire of 136 Canal street, near ... Factory, 239 Canal street. R. G. GOODWILLIE. oc11-1901-1t

FOR SALE.—Residence and Business Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

LAKE SHORE AVENUES—Very choice lots on all the avenues. Two beautiful corner lots on Prairie; one lot on Michigan, north of 22d street, ... ; one CC lot ... ; ... Calumet avenue, great depth to lake; corner lot also on Calumet avenue.

NORTH DIVISION—Desirable residence lots on the best streets—Pine, Lasalle, Rush, Dearborn, Huron, Ontario, &c.—A good lot near the Presbyterian College; a cottage and lot for $1100; also a brick house, one 100 feet front, $13,500.

WEST DIVISION—The most eligibly located lots fronting Union Park and the streets near by, and others are on the best streets in that Division.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—The best business corner on Wabash avenue in the market; Washington street lot near the new Chamber of Commerce; Franklin street house and lot; ... Lake street, ... ; also a great lot north of Adams House, and a general list of residence and business property in all parts of the city. oc11-1887-3t

FOR SALE—A fine home. Two acres land, with good two story house and large barn, on South Side. Also, premises 194 Van Buren street, three story house and lot. Also, lot on West side Milwaukee avenue near Carpenter street. All for sale cheap. Inquire of H. H. HALL, 121 Randolph street, room 5.

FOR SALE—A two story brick and basement house, on the avenue, within four blocks of the Post office. Carpets, oil cloths and gas fixtures go with it. Contains all the improvements. Price $11,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 93 Monroe street.

FOR SALE Cottage Houses. Several cottage houses from $1,800 to $4,000. Iowa lands for cash or trade. Houses and lots, farms and lands, city and suburban property for investment. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets, room 10.

FOR SALE Lot on south side of Warren street, between Robey and Hoyne, 30 by 194 feet.

Lot on West Jackson street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, 27 by 150 feet, for $1,150

Lot on Green street, between Monroe and Adams, ... by 113 feet.

Lot on ... street, between Dearborn and Wolcott, 40 by 100 feet.

Also, a number of houses and lots, other buildings, lots, five lots and farms. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or to rent, a fine cottage residence, containing seven rooms, located at Lake View, opposite Mr. Waller's, three minutes walk from street cars. For particulars address P.O. Box 2975, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with board, may be obtained at 226 So. Clark street, only a few minutes' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Wanted board for the winter, with either furnished or unfurnished rooms, for gentleman, wife and child, five years old. The West Side preferred, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Reference exchanged. Address P.O. Box 3652.

BOARDING.—A front room with board, suitable for two young men, can be obtained at 309 Ohio street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant furnished room, with board, suitable for one gentleman, may be obtained for a reasonable price, at 219 Ontario street.

BOARDING.—Two desirable suits of rooms with closets, to let with board to parties having no children, at 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with an unfurnished front room and board in a private family at 144 West Van Buren street, half a block from Desplaines street.

BOARDING.—Wanted a furnished room with board on the North Side, by a single gentleman. Private family preferred. Address "T D G," Post Office Drawer 6323.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board can be obtained at 89 Fourth avenue. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms furnished, or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at 268 State street.

BOARDING.—A young man and wife wish to procure, in some quiet boarding house, furnished room with board, on North Side, north of Adams street. Address "CAL," Box 16, Chicago P.O.

BOARDING—Wanted. The advertiser desires a pleasant room and good board in a desirable part of the city. Will pay liberally for good accommodations. Unexceptionable. Please address "TREMONT," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Thirty or forty boarders can be comfortably accommodated with furnished rooms and board at the Hyde Park House on reasonable terms.

Found.

FOUND—In the vicinity of 376 S. Clark street, ... black ... Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. ... 8 S. Clinton st.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a young ... wishing to remain quietly ... a small room with board ... South Side preferred, and within ... from the Post Office. Address Box 4639.

WANTED—To rent a good ... sized house, well located, for ... of four grown persons, for ... satisfactory references ... Address P. O. Box 4630.

WANTED—Situations by ... American girls to do sewing or ... or general housework, in a small family. ... 177 Market street, corner of Adams.

WANTED—A situation as ... entry clerk, (speaks German). Also ... or attended to in a grocery, clothing ... and shoe house. Good references. ... at the Advertiser Agency, 84 Dearborn ... No. 8.

WANTED—Good salesmen ... travel and collect orders for a ... house. None but good men need apply. ... GOOD, 84 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To rent a cottage house of from four to seven rooms ... mile or less of the Court House. West side ... Persons having such to rent will apply at ... Wells street.

WANTED—To purchase, ... horse for six or nine months, a light ... carriage. It must be in good repair. ... portable. Address, stating terms and ... be seen, L. SHEPARD, Box 2449.

WANTED—Pupils for the Piano Forte and Guitar, by a competent teacher ... the East. Applications received at 132 ...

WANTED—A Room Mate ... have a large, well furnished, centrally ... lodging room ... will take for room-mate ... of QUIET HABITS ... share the expenses of the furniture. Address immediately ... (name and place of business) "C W B," Drawer ...

WANTED—A first class Man ... to go to a pleasant country town ... WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 58 and 60 Lake ...

WANTED—Immediately, ... control the manufacture and sale of ... the most useful articles that has been brought before the public in the last ten years; every family ... will not be without it. Profit ... CUSHING, at 36 Dearborn street, room No. 4.

WANTED—A good Horse, ... Wagon and Harness, suitable for ... tailor grocery trade. Inquire at No. 369 ... dolph street corner of Ann.

WANTED—A situation as ... keeper by a party with many years ... and good references. Apply to ... CLARY & CO., or Rev. J. BRENNEMAN, ... Franklin street.

WANTED—A young man who ... time is occupied during the day ... employment evenings. Is a good penman ... willing to do anything that offers. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—$300. A smart ... energetic young man, with the above ... as partner in a Substitute brokerage business ... an office now doing a first rate business ... man willing to work need apply. ... 160 South Clark street.

WANTED—To rent, a house ... suitable for a small family ... street cars. Address "W C D," P. O. Box ... call at 23 Market street.

WANTED—Two or three ... carpenters. Apply at office of ... Builder, 47 Lasalle street.

WANTED—By a gentleman ... wife, one or two unfurnished rooms ... board, in a family where there are ... Location ... If distant, must be convenient to ... cars. Address "GORDON," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation by a ... young girl as seamstress, or ... chamber work in a respectable family. ... given if required. Address "S W," ... Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A boy 14 years old ... with business qualifications, ... and living with his parents, can find a ... situation by applying to ... Market street, between Randolph and ... between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—Board and room ... a gentleman and wife on the South Side ... free "W." Box 65.

WANTED—By a gentleman, ... and grown daughter, permanent ... private family, with a suite of three rooms ... furnished or unfurnished ... answered unless terms, per week, are ... stated, giving locality, Post Office Box 836.

WANTED—A situation in a ... Store, by a young man 17 years old, ... German and English. Has a pretty good ... of the business and can furnish very good ... Address ... Drug store corner of West Lake and Halsted streets.

WANTED—By a single gentleman, a furnished room and one with ... board, ... references exchanged. Address Post Office Box 2261.

WANTED—A young man, ... has had experience, wishes a situation ... as wholesale grocery or commission ... book-keeper or general clerk. Can give ... references. Address "G W H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A young man ... board and room in a first-class private ... within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, ... can have the comforts of a home. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED—O! Yes. O! ... Any one in want of a Substitute can ... one by stating price willing to be paid. Address "SUBSTITUTE," Box 2111, Chicago.

WANTED—By a young woman ... a situation in a private family, as ... Understands cutting and fitting ladies' ... dren's dresses, or to make herself generally ... Good reference. Please address ... Post Office Box 5193.

WANTED—For the Government ... in the Quartermaster's Department ... Lewis, Laborers at $45 per month ... and ... per month and rations. Transportation ... from Chicago, Illinois. For further ... quire of the Government Office, 173 ... street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BABCOCK, ... Agent.

WANTED—Furnished room ... with board for the winter, by a ... and wife, in a private family, on the South Side ... Address, stating locality, P. O. Box ...

WANTED Every one to know ... that they can have a splendid set of ... teeth inserted, full upper or under, on ... Dr. LAWRENCE, 93 Washington street ... Dearborn.

WANTED—A purchaser for a ... well established Stove and Hardware ... with, and doing a good business in the city. ... an unusual opportunity for any one with a ... small capital to embark in a paying business ... required, about $2,000. Address Post Office Box ... Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To Druggists of ... Northwest, an active young man, ... six years of experience, ... furnish the best of recommendations ... a desire to acquire a knowledge of the drug business ... Box 158, Mount Carroll, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, a ... wet nurse. Apply to Dr. MORGAN, ... Ontario street, North Division.

WANTED—A partner with capital from $1,000 to $5,000, to take an interest in a store in a flourishing town, with good schools and church privileges, on the railroad, a day's ride from Chicago. A man having experience in buying and selling. Address "M," Box ..., Elm Grove, Ill.

WANTED—One thousand ... with money in hand from twenty-five hundred dollars, to commence a business ... from ten to twenty-five dollars per day. ... at room 14, No. 147 South Clark street, ... Ill. Please do not write; we cannot ... your letters, or if you must write, send ... Box 5642 and we will answer.

WANTED—To help aid a ... sist everybody. For thirty five cents ... inform any lady or gentleman how I made $100 ... how they can do the same. All letters answered ... same day they are received. Address C. ... WHITE, P. O. Box 527, Toledo, Lucas Co., ...

WANTED—Employment ... Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing ... chines. We will give a commission on all ... sold, or employ agents who will work for ... wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HER... RINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WATTED—Steam Power ... machinery requiring from 4 to 10 horse ... power ... in the neighborhood of the ... Rock Island Railroad Depot. Address ... Box 1869.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Engines and Boilers. One 25 horse power; one 25 horse power ... boiler. All in first rate condition and perfect order. A. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington ...

FOR SALE—One locomotive ... 6 horse power, with grates ... steam gauge, with Gifford's Injector and ... ready for stationary engine. Lake ... Randolph street, room 5.

FOR SALE—A very fine ... carriage. Can be used with one or two ... Inquire of GEO. F. FOSTER, 217 South ...

FOR SALE Cheap, a steam ... saw and grist mill, known as the ... Princeton, Illinois, with four run of ... twenty-four horse, with a three-story ... attached, with a capacity for storing ... grain, located on the track of the ... Chicago & Quincy Railroad ... apply on the premises, or address ... Princeton.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store ... a good business, in a thriving town ... country trade around it. Price $ ... O. Box 98, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Steam Saw Mill ... machinery, at the head of the ... the Mississippi river ... Also a Shingle machine. ... Will trade for logs or lumber. ... Will sell boilers and engine ... SHEPARD & GATES ...

FOR SALE A Grocery doing ... first class business ... ground will be sold if desired ... quire on the premises, corner ... or to L. H. O'CONNOR ...

Lost.

LOST—On Sunday evening ... about 8 o'clock, a lady's plain Gold ... coming from the corner Ohio and North ... Randolph to Clark, down Clark to ... offices. It is valued very highly as a ... suitable reward will be given for its ...

LOST—A large English Setter ... white, with yellow spots ... liberal reward will be paid for ... Meyers, 30 West Randolph st.

LOST—On Saturday last, a ... wallet, containing a small sum of ... West Randolph street, between Union and ... finder will receive a suitable reward ... at 338 West Randolph st.

LOST—Yesterday morning, ... ten o'clock, a lady's ... twelve hundred dollars, the owner's name ... its return to ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$ .25
" " " (per quarter)	3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" " six months	1.25
Club of four copies, one year	7.00
" " ten "	20.00
" " twenty "	40.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The greatest victory of the war was achieved yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Its notes will be welcomed throughout the civilized world, wherever America has a sympathysing heart, or liberty a friend. Not only is the Presidential question settled, but the greater question of the rebellion is settled, by the emphatic voice of not less than one hundred thousand majority in three States, two of which were confidently counted upon to vote for "an immediate cessation of hostilities." The election in November is now a mere formality. McClellan will not get an electoral vote outside of Kentucky. But more than this, the war for the Union will go on as long as a traitor remains to brandish a weapon against the Government and Constitution of his country.

The people of the North send greeting to their true hearted soldiers in the field, whose voices will soon be heard responsive to the echo of this great triumph of loyalty at home. They will feel that their toils, their privations, their blood are given for a country worthy of them. They will rejoice in the knowledge that they are to be sustained though the heavens fall. They will shout the grand popular verdict across the picket lines to the enemy, and the rebel government will hear their death knell in its tones. Thank God for the brave spirit of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, which has saved the Republic!

Our news from Grant's army is to Sunday last, no later than by our previous issue, but giving fuller details of the situation. The armies now closely confront each other, each waiting for the initiative stroke on which will hang the tremendous event of a great battle. Grant will be quite willing to wait for Lee to begin. He has no such suggestions of leanness and wasting strength as are pricking on the rebel leaders to desperation. He can afford to hold his bull-dog grip on the throat of the rebellion. He will not have long to wait. Lee will be heard from, and out of the smoke and tumult of the next battle will come our victory.

Our advices from New Orleans, bring news concerning an expedition into the interior, under General Asboth. According to an announcement made by a messenger from General Asboth, a successful march had been made upon Enchecanna Court House, resulting in its capture on the morning of the 23rd ultimo. About 90 prisoners were taken, including Colonel Terrence and Lieutenant Francis Gordon, of the 15th Confederate cavalry a large rebel beef contractor. A large number of beef cattle, horses and mules were also captured. A rumor just as the Alabama sailed, reported the expedition at Marianna.

Latest advices from Capt. Fisk's foolish and ill-timed gold-hunters' expedition to Idaho reach us from St. Paul. They confirm and intensify previous reports. It looks as if the men who made this rush (at Government expense) for Idaho, to avoid the draft, had got into a situation much worse that the front in our armies could offer. If anybody is to fall a victim to such a fate, let it come as retributive justice upon the men who turn their backs upon the country in this crisis. We hope to hear of Capt. Fisk's safety. We shall be willing to hear he has had a bad scare.

Bullets for rebels in the field, ballots for their abettors in the loyal States. Lead for the head of the rebellion, type metal for the tail. Gunpowder for the chief assassins, printer's ink for their Northern accomplices. One army shoulder to shoulder in the trenches, under the old flag; the people in solid array at the polls. Even thus was the rebellion flanked yesterday, and a fire in the rear has strewn three States with the dead and wounded. For these no sanitary stores nor ambulances will be sent out. They are past surgeon's care and hospital treatment. The traitors slain yesterday are as dead as Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. They plotted to hamper this Government and cripple its war power. They have failed, God be praised! They sought to seal the rebellion, to success. They have been overwhelmed by the indignation of loyal men.

The Rock River M. E. Conference closed its twenty-fifth annual meeting yesterday evening, after a session of five days, during which the utmost unanimity prevailed amongst the delegates. Its action is fitly closed by the noble and patriotic resolutions introduced by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Country. They breathe the right spirit, however shocking they may seem to Bishop Whitehouse. The appointments of the ministers for the coming year were made, and are given elsewhere.

The path of the rebellion is now downward over the track taken by the first parent of revolt. It has appealed to the people and the people have sealed its doom. New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have each decreed the doom of Peace Sneaks. The voice of the people is "still for war" until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and not for peace until it can be won by Liberty and Union made one and inseparable.

The rebel raid into Missouri is a very grievous local visitation, light as will prove its general results. The destruction of property on the Pacific road proves to be greater than previously reported. 2,950 feet of bridging alone was destroyed on the main line, and 805 feet on the Southwest Branch, costing $295,000. Reports had been received that Gen. Magruder, with 5,000 rebel infantry, had come into Southeast Missouri, and now occupies Fredericktown and Farmington; but according to latest advices of last evening this rumor of a new invasion by Magruder is bogus and groundless. But General Rosecrans has sufficient force to give the rebels a complete check, and secure to their efforts the result the Union cause most covets, a serious wasting of the rebel strength at a time when its repair is impossible.

Don't you wish you belonged to a party whose chief organ in this city yesterday, deemed it necessary to suppress the news of a Federal victory in the field to aid the schemes of its leaders?

PUTTING IT BACK.

The Chicago Convention struck out of Washington Hunt's resolution the clause, "insisting on maintaining the national unity." Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have voted to *put that back*.

THE CRADLE AND THE GRAVE.

The Chicago *Times* and the Richmond *Examiner* have been anxiously searching for "the cradle and the grave" which Gen. Grant says have been robbed by the rebel Government to get their present force. They may not succeed in finding the cradle, but they have found a most capacious grave, whose head-stone bears the simple and touching inscription:

THE TWO GEORGES.

THE HOME OF PENDLETON.

Cincinnati has spoken! The Home of Pendleton gives SIX THOUSAND majority for the Union ticket. Two years ago the two Congressional districts in Hamilton county voted as follows:

Pendleton, Dem.	7,545
Groesbeck, Union	6,418
Pendleton's majority	1,127
Long, Dem.	7,312
Gurley, Union	7,061
Long's majority	251
Total Democratic majority	1,378

A gain of 7,378 votes in the home of the Copperhead candidate for Vice President will answer the present purpose tolerably well. "Mr. chairman," said George H., "I say again that my constituents are in favor of conciliation; *they are in favor of peace*"!

NOW ILLINOIS!

Three weeks remain for the Union men of Illinois to achieve a victory worthy of the splendid results given us by Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Illinois constitutes the fourth in the line of the great central States of the Union. First among those which have sent their sons as volunteers to the field to put down the accursed rebellion, let her not be the fourth among those which shall do